FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NEW POST OFFICE.—McKenzie's Bridge, Moore Co., N. C., Daniel McKenzie, P. M

Brigadier General.—We are glad to learn that President Davis has made Col. R. B Vance, brother to our worthy Chief Magistrate, a Brigadier General. This evidence of the President's favor is worthily bestowed for there were none more brave or daring on the bloody field of Murfreesboro' than Col. Vance.

Raleigh Progress, 18th.

N. C Troops.—Capt. Wm. Lee Davidson has been promoted to Major of the 7th N. C. Regiment in place of Robt. S. Young, resigned. Lieut. Wm J. Kerr, of this place, is Capt of Co. D, 7th Reg't, in place of Davidson, promoted.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Killed.—A political prisoner at the Confederate prison here, was shot through the head by one of the guard about 12 o'clock last Thursday night, while attempting to escape, and instantly killed. His name was J. A. J. Collins, and he is said to be from Virginia. Others, it is reported, were about attempting their escape at the same time, but the killing of Collins stopped them.—*Salisbury Watchman, 16th.*

FIRE.—An old building in Wilmington containing government corn and forage and salt belonging to Messrs. Kidder and Martin, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The Journal did not ascertain the amount of the loss. A good deal of the salt was saved. The corn and forage destroyed.

The Printing Establishment of Messrs. Sterling & Campbell, at Greensboro,' was destroyed by fire on Monday. Also the branch bindery of Messrs. DeCarteret & Armstrong.

WHAT LOUIS NAPOLEON THINKS OF BUTLER.—A yankee in Paris writes that when he received a copy of Butler's farewell address to the people of New Orleans, he translated it and carried it to the Paris Siecle for publication. It was received and publication promised with pleasure. But the next day the yankee was notified that official orders prohibited the publication of anything favorable to Butler.

FRUIT IN RICHMOND.—A box of lemons was sold at auction in Richmond a few days ago at $72 50, and a box of oranges for $75. A few oranges received from Charleston were retailed at $2 50 each!

VALUABLE LANDS and MILLS
FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS lying on Fish creek in Harnett county, N. C., and extending to the Cape Fear River, in all, about fifteen hundred acres.

On the premises is a very comfortable Dwelling House, and all necessary out houses; also, a first rate GRIST MILL, and a number one CIRCULAR SAW MILL, capable of cutting from three to five thousand feet of Lumber per day. Both mills are run by an over-shot wheel. The stream is never failing, affording sufficient water to run the Mills. The Grist Mill now tolls from 10 to 12 bushels of corn per week. It is a good location for a Flouring Mill; and the frame for one is now up, and most of the material for the machinery on the spot and ready to be put together. There is, also, a Store House on the premises, and for a purchaser wishing to sell goods it is a good stand.

The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed, and it is noted for excellent water.

There are about 300 acres of good farming land lying on each side of Fish creek, of which about 50 acres are under cultivation. Growth, dogwood, hickory, oak and short leaved pine. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with long leaved pines, convenient to the mill.

Said lands are 4 miles from Summerville, at which place there is a first rate Classical School, and about 6 miles from Lillington, the county site. It is not amiss to add, that gold has been discovered at different points on the lands described, and that the indications are most favorable. Reference may be made to Jno. W. Howard, Topsail Sound, Jas. A. Bethea, A. B. Horton, or the subscriber at Summerville.

S. W. DOUGLAS.

Feb'y 18, 1863. 5*5tpd

100 BAGS SALT, for sale by J. A. McDQNALD.
Oakland, Chatham Co. March 7. 9-*3t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 15 NEGROES, boys and girls from 12 to 16; also 4 women with one or two children each, about 18 years of age or less. Persons having such property to dispose of would find it to their interest to call on me or address me at Red Springs, Robeson county. I will pay fair cash prices.

HECTOR McNEILL.

March 5, 1863. 9*6tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3mpd

CAUTION.

THE Subscribers hereby forbid all persons from trespassing on their lands, lying on the waters of Nicholson's Creek, Flat Creek, Clay Branch, Mill Creek, and Deep Creek, in Cumberland county, either with guns, dogs, or by raising stock, or otherwise.

I. D. GADDY,
A. H. SAUNDERS.
C. S. MOODY.

March 5. 9*8tpd

NOTICE.

AT March Term 1863, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Lee, dec'd.

All persons indebted to the intestate must make payment. Those having claims to be paid must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. NEILL McDUGALD, Adm'r.

March 2, 1863. 9*3pd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1863.

THE EXPEDITION TO NEWBERN.—During the past few days we have had various exciting rumors in regard to the advance of our troops upon the Eastern part of the State—such as that both Newbern and Washington had been captured; that there had been a hard fight; that 1500 yankees had been surprised and captured this side of Newbern, &c. The latest news indicates that no one of these stories is true. The army did advance towards Newbern, and it was supposed with an intention to attack and endeavor to recapture it. But it appears that such was not the object of Gen. Hill. It is now said that the movement was a mere feint, intended to cover an expedition in search of provisions and forage, and that that object was fully accomplished. There was some fighting, but with what loss on either side we have not yet ascertained with any certainty. There seems to be no doubt that our troops have returned to Kinston.

We copy various items, commencing with a letter to ourselves from an officer:—

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.
IN THE WOODS, March 14, 1863.

Gentlemen:—To-day twelve months ago we lost Newbern. We commemorate the event—full of disaster to us, full of cruel tyranny and oppression to those who were so unfortunate as to remain,—by a bold strike for her redemption; God helping us we will set her free. Gens. Pettigrew, Daniel, Robertson, under the glorious Hill, have set out upon this work of deliverance, and the thunder of our cannon is breaking upon the stillness of this beautiful morning. Daniel is on the *South* side of the Neuse. Pettigrew on the *North* side of the Neuse, and Gen. Robertson on the South side of the *Trent*. We have 30 pieces of artillery at Barrington's Ferry opposite Newbern, and intend shelling the place. We expect warm work to-day, but "a thousand hearts are great within our bosoms"—and when the history of the war comes to be written up, let its brightest page be set apart for the noble deeds of our noble sons. I will write again soon, I hope, recording the capture or overthrow of this *new* city of abominations.

This is hastily penciled on my knee and sent by courier as we take our places in the great drama of the morning. Live or die, survive or perish, God bless our country and crown us with His love.

CORRESPONDENCE RALEIGH JOURNAL.

KINSTON, March 15.—We have nothing reliable from our army below this morning, except that Gen. Hill, in command, engaged the enemy at Deep Gully, eight miles this side of Newbern, on the Trent road, yesterday morning.

The enemy's force consisted of four companies of infantry and one battery of light artillery. They became panic stricken and retreated to the opposite side of the run, destroying the bridge after them.

One Yankee and one Buffaloe were captured in the combat, and brought to this place last night. They report the Federal forces to be 12,000 strong in the town of Newbern.

Gen Hill's horse was struck twice by minnie shots, but not disabled.

At last accounts Gen. Hill had effected a crossing over Deep Gully and was moving towards the city.

KINSTON, March 16.—Gen. Pettigrew engaged the enemy at Barrington's Ferry, on the north side of the Neuse, on Friday night last, where the abolitionists had thrown up fortifications and mounted several guns thereon. News reached here last night to the effect that our forces had carried the enemy's works before them, losing 4 killed and 20 wounded; the enemy's loss not known, except 25, said to be taken prisoners by our forces, the remainder of the garrison in the fortifications making their escape on the transports. Gen. P. held the enemy's works but a short time, owing to the gunboats that were brought to bear against him. He retired out of the range of their shots, and opened fire upon their shipping, doing them much damage at last accounts.

A courier has just arrived, saying that the enemy are landing a heavy force at Big Swift Creek, in the rear of our forces under Gen Pettigrew, and some apprehensions are felt as to his safety.

Rumors say that Gens. Hill and Daniel have fallen back this side of Deep Gully.

KINSTON, March 16, 10 p. m.—Generals Hill and Daniel have returned after accomplishing their object.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Progress.

GOLDSBORO', March 15.—There is no reliable news from below as to the movements of our troops. There was a rumor here this morning that the battery at Barrington's, opposite Newbern, had surrendered with five thousand men, but it is not believed. There was heavy firing there all day yesterday, up to 11 o'clock last night, and I understood from passengers up on the Kinston train this morning, that cannonading was distinctly heard in that direction this morning. Pettigrew's Brigade is at or near Barrington's. There was heavy skirmishing at Deep Hollow on Friday last. The yankees retired across Rocky Run and tore up the bridge, when our men repaired it and pursued. Gen. Hill's horse I understand was struck twice in this skirmish. Our loss not much.

KINSTON, March 16.—Gen. Hill advanced half a mile beyond Deep Gully. Gen. Pettigrew reported to have had a severe fight at Barrington's Ferry, resulting in a loss of four killed and twenty wounded. Enemy's loss not known, nor is the result of the engagement known.

Gen. Robertson, after a severe fight, burnt the railroad bridge at Shepherdsville, below Newbern on Saturday.

KINSTON, March 17.—Gen. Pettigrew has fallen back from Barrington's Ferry, and Gen. Hill has returned to Goldsboro'. No attack on Newbern was intended. All is now quiet along the lines below.

From Below.—We have no details yet as to the killed and wounded in the skirmishing at Deep Gully and Barrington's Ferry. Rumors are various as to the fruits of the expedition, but we prefer to wait for facts to giving currency to extravagant reports. Newbern stands where it did, between the Neuse and the Trent, and there are doubtless a few thousand Yankees thereabouts. Gen. Hill we are assured accomplished all that he desired by the movement and has returned to Goldsboro'. All was quiet below at our latest advices.

Wounded.—We regret to learn that Capt N. C. Hughes, Gen. Pettigrew's Adjutant General, was wounded by the bursting of a shell at or near Barrington's Ferry, on the occasion of the demonstration at that place a few days ago. His eyes we learn were injured but to what extent we have not been able to learn; we hope however, the injuries are not serious.—*Ral. Progress, 18th.*

WINTER CAMPAIGN OF THE CAVALRY.—In the beginning of the war the cavalry did not win much credit for their conduct in the field. But beginning with Stuart's first circuit ride near Richmond they have led a hard and dangerous life, gained reputation, and achieved much for the cause. Gen. Lee's history of the Winter Cavalry campaign published in the preceding page, is interesting. In the cavalry force whose exploits he records North Carolina has at least two regiments, the 1st and 2d, both of high repute, and the latter said by those who ought to know to be the crack regiment of the corps.

COTTON PLANTING AT THE SOUTH.—Judging from our exchanges in those States it seems to be difficult to prevent the people of the "Cotton States" from planting cotton. There is a way to reach many of them. Change the "twenty negro clause" in the exemption laws, and make provision crops the condition of exemption. One of the conditions, we should say; for there are others needed, as lately suggested in Judge Pearson's letters.

THE 7TH REGIMENT.—The officers of this Regiment held a meeting on the 28th ult., at Camp Gregg, Va., and adopted resolutions expressing regret at the resignation of Major R. B. McRae of their Regiment, in consequence of disability produced by wounds received in service.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest in open session since our last report.

THE MAILS.—We learn from the Petersburg Express that the mail from Richmond arrives in that place, under the new schedule, at 8 o'clock A. M. Coming South it reaches Raleigh at midnight. That is, 16 hours for 162 miles! Ten miles an hour for railroad speed! We have some expectation of a resort to stages on that line, and as horses are rather scarce, perhaps oxen may be substituted, especially as men capable of driving a team of horses are conscripted.

We have seen with astonishment the following circular addressed to the Enrolling officers:—

CIRCULAR—CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 7, 1863.

It has been represented that Enrolling Officers of this State have in many instances granted exemptions and details to Post Masters, Mail Contractors and Mail Carriers.

The orders of the Bureau of Conscription are imperative that every such exemption or detail granted must be immediately revoked and the parties ordered to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction.

This does not apply to Post Masters who have been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The attention of Enrolling Officers is called to that portion of General Orders No. 82, A. & I. G. O., which has reference to this subject.

By order of Col. T. P. AUGUST.
Com'dt of Conscripts for N. C.

J. C. PEIRCE, Adj't.

This is a most extraordinary state of things. It is perfectly manifest that if mail contractors and stage drivers are forced into the army some of the most important mails will necessarily be stopped. Is this the purpose of the authorities in Richmond? If so, can anybody tell us whether the evil is universal in the Confederacy? or is it confined to North Carolina? We have not seen in our exchange papers, any evidence that the latest conscription law is being enforced in other States, nor any evidence that mail contractors and drivers are conscripted. They may be, but if so we are not aware of it.

We had no mail north of Raleigh on Tuesday, and the latest Richmond papers yet received are of last Monday's date. When things become settled, we may have to change our hours of publication.

PLANT CORN.—The Legislature of Virginia, now in session, has passed a law prohibiting the cultivation of more than 2500 tobacco plants to each hand. The Richmond Examiner, highly approving of the law, calls upon every patriot not only to obey it, but to see that his neighbors obey it, so that, instead of tobacco, the people may cultivate the indispensable necessaries of life.

The Examiner calls upon the Governor of North Carolina to take steps to obtain a similar prohibition in this State. Perhaps it may be necessary; but our impression is that the people of North Carolina last year, without any law but their own good sense and public opinion, refrained to even a greater extent than the Virginia law requires, from cultivating either tobacco or cotton. As they did last year, so we doubt not they will do this, for the necessity for breadstuffs is greater, and the prospect of profit from their cultivation consequently greater. But, whether money is to be made by it or not, it is the first duty of every man who has the feelings of humanity, to do his utmost to relieve the army and the people from the fear of suffering for want of food. We can get along without anything else, but food we must have.

THE LATE TREASURER.—After two or three weeks delay, (allowing time for people to forget what we *did* say about Mr. Courts's disposition of the State bonds,) the Raleigh State Journal professes to give various things about that matter as having been said by the Observer. Such as the following:

"The Observer says that Mr. Courts might have saved to the sinking fund the amount of $135,000, if he had made the Convention pass a law to allow him to sell the bonds, and then had procured the passage of another giving him power to compel the Commissioners to invest their accrued interest in those bonds."

We never said anything like this, or other things, attributed to us by the State Journal. Neither that paper nor any other has attempted to meet or refute our positions in regard to Mr. Courts. Should the attempt be made, with any decent fairness, we will be prepared to maintain our positions or to acknowledge their incorrectness.

LIBERALITY.—"P. W. A," the army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writes the following from Charleston:—

"As an evidence of the large-hearted liberality of the merchants of this city, the fact may be mentioned that the house of John Fraser & Co. have presented to the Confederate Government a man-of-war completely equipped for service; while only a few days ago, Mr. Theodore D. Wagner, one of the members of the firm, presented to the late James L. Petigru, while on his death-bed, a check for $20,000, nominally as a retaining fee, but in reality as a delicate token of appreciation for the noble character and great abilities of Carolina's ablest lawyer."

"P. W. A." adds to this, that "the same unselfish spirit manifests itself in every department of business." To which we dissent, most decidedly. Whilst we award great credit to the liberal gentlemen named above, we cannot consent that the refusal to receive North Carolina Treasury notes from the North Carolina soldiers who have gone to defend Charleston is either unselfish or just.

A FRIGHTENED YANKEE.—It is stated that when Commander Brown, of the Indianola, was captured on the Mississippi, he showed marked signs of trepidation as to his fate as a prisoner, but expressed great satisfaction on learning the whereabouts of various gentlemen of the old army, who were in the South, "because," said he, "they will intercede for my exchange according to the terms of the cartel, inasmuch as I have not been concerned in any negro stealing." He professed to be decidedly opposed to negro stealing and to Lincoln's proclamation. Being asked what negroes those were whom he had with him on his vessel, (eleven in number,) he said they were free negroes from Cincinnati, who came down with him as firemen. His questioner looked at the negroes and recognized one of them as belonging to a neighbor of his, Wm. D. Simms. The negro admitted the fact and pointed out another who belonged to the same master. They were restored to their master. The others are supposed to be slaves stolen from planters on the river.

Now what is to be done with such a thief and liar as this Commander Brown? It has been proposed to commit him to jail as a negro stealer and inciter of slaves to insubordination. And truly he deserves such a fate. How far it may consist with the Laws of Nations, however, is the first question to be considered. If it can be done without violence to that code, it ought to be done.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Richmond Enquirer has a list of the newspapers now published in Virginia, and they number only 17, of which 10 are in Richmond and only 7 in all the rest of the States, viz: 1 at Petersburg, 2 at Lynchburg, 1 at Staunton, 1 at Harrisonburg, 1 at Danville and 1 at Abingdon. We were aware that there had been great mortality among the press of Virginia, but had no idea that so few survived.

In North Carolina we have lost about one half of the papers since the war commenced, but we can still count 26, viz: at Raleigh 8, Charlotte 3, Greensborough 2, Fayetteville 2, Wilmington 1, Hillsborough 1, Milton 1, Salisbury 1, Asheville 1, Hendersonville 1, Tarboro' 1, Wadesboro' 1, Salem 1, Winston 1, Statesville 1.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.
RALEIGH, March 16.

Messrs. Editors:—There has been fighting at Kinston, but the result is not fully known here yet. The action so far as I have learned appears to have been skirmishing. It seems that an onward movement and a general attack by our forces is designed, but it is rumored that Gen. Hill has fallen back to within 15 miles of Kinston. We have many large fine N. C. Reg'ts down there though but few of them have ever been in battle. The enemy can reinforce very promptly I presume, unless we should get possession of the river below Newbern, and then, controling the river below, we would be able probably to capture the town and all in it.

Board is increasing here every week and provisions seem to be getting higher and scarcer. Five dollars a day for transient custom is charged at the principal hotels. I cannot think however that the prices of provisions justify these charges. I heard a gentleman say to day that he has some six or eight in family, mostly grown persons, and that it did not cost him $10 apiece a week to feed them. He lives as well as the market affords and has to buy every thing he uses, and besides he is a refugee and had to commence house keeping anew entirely some months ago—$10 a week is about $40 a month, and $5 a day is about $150 a month and even $3 a day is $90 a month. This difference with scanty fare will give an idea of the profits of hotel keepers.

Oh! how I long once more for the good old times of cheapness and plenty on Rockfish, where I used to throw sweet bread at the birds as I rode to church with my old Aunt in a blue-top gig, and where honey was thrown away because there was no place to put it and butter given to the hogs! While memory lasts (especially when hungry,) I shall cherish a fond recollection for those hallowed places. I love that plain energetic and intelligent people, whose hearts are as pure as the limpid waters of their own Rockfish. There the latch string hangs outside and happy faces and warm hands greet you within. It has been many years since I have crossed those ancient thresholds and enjoyed the genuine Scottish hospitality of the land of my birth, and although I have wandered through distant States and seen much that is noble and great, my heart still turns to the simple customs, the manly independent character, and the thrilling Scottish legends and traditions of "fatherland." If I show some enthusiasm I hope I will not be regarded as sentimental or crazy, for the Tweed had its Sir Walter Scott, the Hudson its Washington Irving, and why not Rockfish have its "Long Grabs?" It has been often suggested that the Scotch of the Cape Fear region form a company or regiment to represent more distinctly their nationality and ancient valor. If the war continues much longer perhaps some Scottish Chief (even "Long Grabs") may sound the pibroch, gather the clansmen and unsheath the claymore and strike as our fathers struck for freedom among the Highlands, and at Culloden, at Bannockburn and at Wagram.

It would be highly proper to modify the conscript law so as to allow the men to form new companies and regiments and elect their own officers. This suggestion is offered with reluctance, as I have studiously avoided any kind of partizan or political discussion, and cannot sympathize with any movement solely for party purposes or needless opposition to our cause during the war, even though it proceed from pure motives. Having had ample opportunity to see the operation of the conscript law in its present form, I feel satisfied that some improvement of the kind is necessary to its efficiency. I have found that where men have been sent in small squads, and even in larger numbers, to regiments, and especially regiments not their choice, that they are unhappy and discouraged. They are ridiculed and scoffed at till they feel mean; and, cowed and despairing, many desert and are disgraced, or become demoralized. In new organizations of their own they fight with equal if not superior bravery to any other troops. They feel like a persecuted band of brothers against whom the world's scorn and suspicion is directed, and they make greater effort to retrieve a reputation thus assailed. As an instance the 67th Reg't composed largely of conscripts has covered itself with glory. Old regiments could be consolidated satisfactorily, and all being veterans would experience but little difference. A conscript is as good as any body else, but the old volunteers won't trent them so. Recruits become drilled nearly as quick in a new as in an old company now. I fully believe the best way to recruit the army in numbers and efficiency is by new regiments.

LONG GRABS.

P. S. It was in 1851 and not in 1845 that Mr. Foote defeated President Davis for Governor of Miss: the data from which I collected my sketch being erroneous. In speaking of W. P. Miles sometime ago I intended to say "a full brown beard mixed with gray." L. G.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14.

Messrs. Editors: I arrived in this city the first of this week, having, so far as personal comforts were concerned, spent a number of days very pleasantly in Augusta, but as to mind rather vexed and disturbed by the delays constantly occurring in the business in which I am engaged.

Augusta is a place of considerable trade, has two cotton factories and several flour mills, all located on a canal about 9 miles long which is supplied from the Savannah River—similar to that upon which the Tredegar Iron Works, &c. are located at Richmond, and like a plan which I suggested to some of your citizens as to Cross Creek. The Confederate States Powder Works get their motive power from the same source. Augusta, I was informed, was settled principally by Northern men, and without any peculiar advantages of location has become quite a large and flourishing place.

During my stay there an auction of hardware which had run the blockade was had, at which as you may suppose prices ran high. Even Barlow knives sold at about $1 apiece, pocket knives of better quality from $40 to 100 per dozen; Butcher's millsaw files from $60 to $90 a dozen, lead 50 cents a pound. I witnessed there a rather amusing scene and one from which some one ought to profit. A large lot of wrought iron brazed cow bells were bid off by a Government Agent—Capt. Somebody. A North Carolinian who was present asked him what he was going to do with them, and the Captain replied that he intended to melt them up for gun metal. Our Carolinian, who if he did come from the wilds of the Blue Ridge has considerable reputation for being a keen one, told the Captain that they were simply wrought iron brazed. The Captain insisted that they were bell metal, or at least copper, and offered to bet N. C. a $100 on the point, which bet N. C. took and won by filing the bells.

During the week I was in Augusta the Government shipped from there 1500 bales of cotton to Charleston. It goes to Europe, or somewhere else.

There are not so many handsome residences in Augusta as in Columbia, but far more trade and business activity. I did not like the former place—there is too much of a money-getting spirit, and generally speaking one man seems to value another only so far and in such degree as he can make money out of him.

About this place there is more of a literary taste, owing no doubt to influence of the Theological Seminary and S. C. College. The Athenæum building here is now used by Col. Duncan for his Lithographic business. The S. C. College buildings are used as a Hospital. There are a few students at the Theological Seminary. Also a flourishing Female College owned by the M. E. Church. The Governor of S. C does not reside in this place but comes here periodically to transact such business as may be necessary. The present Governor, Hon. M. L. Bonham, is now in the City. He is well known to many North Carolinians in his military positions during the Mexican war and our present contest for freedom. By those who know him he is spoken of as a gentleman in his manner and feelings. Our own Governor Vance I have heard spoken of in very high terms of praise in this city.

Nearly a week's stay here has not lessened at all my first impressions of the beauty of the place, and I must add to the number of those who have beautified their homes with taste the name of Mr. Crawford, who also is kind enough to allow strangers to visit his truly lovely garden. Columbia may well be called the City of Evergreens. And I may say that the city is not less to be noted for its beautiful ladies than for the shrubbery and flowers. In fact throughout my trip, all along the railroads, I have seen more pretty women, young of course, than I ever did before in the same distance. They crowd around the cars eager to catch the news—whether it be of joy or sorrow, whether that regiment in which the brother, sweetheart or friend may be has been in the battle. In Columbia an eligible location on Main street will enable any one to see as many pretty ladies as should be the lot of any one man to look at in a day. Aye, and then it may be dangerous to him, for the eye may trace on the heart's memory an image of dazzling beauty and grace which must only be banished from thence. You know it is said that the further we go South the more enchantingly beautiful are the women.

The Manufacturing facilities of Columbia are immense though but poorly improved. I mentioned in my last the Salnda Factory. The only other use made of the water power is for the Government Powder Mills. I do not suppose any other will ever be made, though I think a large Flour Mill would pay. I am inclined to think that among leading men there is disposition against a further increase of the manufacturing interest in the State. Graniteville, on the S. C. Railroad, is the largest cotton manufactory in the South, and paid even before the war.

This city is supplied with water from two excellent springs near the river. The water is forced by a steam engine into a large Reservoir on the Arsenal hill—the summit point of the city, and thence by pipes throughout the place—the expense per family is very small. Fire-plugs are at every street-crossing. I noticed fountains in several of the private gardens—shedding their pearly spray around and creating a most delicious coolness. The whole enterprise is a credit to the citizens of the city.

Instead of two Lithographic concerns here there are three—that of Evans & Cogswell being the one I omitted. To make a good Lithograph—such as our N. C. notes are to be—the entire note is first engraved on copper or steel. With a peculiar kind of ink impressions are then printed on what is called "transfer paper." This transfer paper is then laid on a perfectly dry lithographic stone and subjected to the press. When the printer thinks he has got a good impression he thoroughly soaks the paper with water until it becomes pulpy and is easily brushed off. The impression of the note remains on the stone. By slow and careful working for two or three days this impression is "worked in" and in the hands of a good printer may print four or five thousand sheets. Again, should the printer be a careless one it may be spoiled the first day. And want of care in the stone polisher may cause a hollow in the under side of the stone, in which case the stone is cracked after pressing a few times. It requires, too, great care in the selection of paper, as some paper eats the surface of the Stones. The roller is not made of composition but of wood, and covered with leather. The stone is wet with a sponge previous to every rolling, and owing to the nature of the ink it does not stick anywhere but on the note. Nearly all the presses are now made in this country, and I learn that the stone can be had in Georgia. The men who do the most intricate and particular parts of the work are foreigners, and knowing that their services are valuable, probably that their places cannot be supplied, some of them take liberties in the way of sprees, &c., which greatly delay work and are extremely vexatious.

Since my stay here I have heard a sermon from Rev. Dr. Palmer, who is the greatest pulpit orator of his church. There is nothing striking about his appearance except his eye, but in his sermon he exhibits a startling splendor of metaphor and great depth of thought. He is simple and plain, yet eloquent, impressive and interesting. He constantly startles one with some idea so simple that we wonder we never thought of it ourselves, yet so true to nature that we are compelled to acknowledge its power. For the benefit of strangers I will state that he preaches in the morning at a small chapel near the Charlotte Railroad, rather in the rear of the Lunatic Asylum.

I met here Dr. R. W. Gibbes of the Carolinian, who seems just now to be very much engaged in his new position as President of the Press Association. With the other editors of the place I am not acquainted, though to Mr Pelham I am indebted for the privilege of frequently looking over his papers.

Dr. Gibbes is a man of some scientific attainments, and was, previous to the war, President of the American Association of Arts and Sciences, but he seems to pay very little personal attention to his paper.

STOCKS.—Confederate Bonds of the $100,000,000 loan sell in Richmond at par to ¼ per cent. premium and interest. Those of the $15,000,000 loan (secured by an export tax on cotton) sell for 115 and interest. Bank notes of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia sell at 75 to 100 per cent. premium.

Stocks and Bonds sold in Fayetteville, March 17th, by John H. Cook, Auctioneer.

$1,000 6 per cent. N. C. Bonds, (new issue,)	$112	
4,000 6 per cent. " " "	111¼	
4,000 8 per cent. " " "	122½	
2,000 8 per cent. " " "	121½	
2,000 8 per cent. " " "	121	
19,000 8 per cent. " " "	120	

5 shares Stock Bank Clarendon, Fayetteville, (par $50,) at $73 and $72.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
CAMP HOLMES, March 15, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—I wish to ask through your lines, why it is that the wages of the soldiers are not increased, when their expenses nearly equal their wages, leaving but little to send to their suffering families at home. If I had the power that authoritative men have, I could not content myself till this matter was attended to. Do not understand us to insinuate that we are soldiering for money: we are soldiering for LIBERTY and Southern rights. Notwithstanding, it takes money to make the mare go, and no little of it now-a-days.

B. F. STRICKLAND.

Standard please copy.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the Wayside Hospital, Florence, S. C., on the 6th inst., of erysipelas, Erin Cain, of Co K, 51st Reg't N C T.

In Alamance county, 12th of Aug. last, from a wound received during the Seven Days' battle around Richmond, Maurice Milton Harris of Chatham, a member of Co. G, 48th Reg. N. C. T., in the 28th year of his age.

In Gordonsville, Va., Dec. 26th, W. L. Headley, of Co. I, 37th Regiment, the only son of a fond mother.

At Charleston, on the 8th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Serg't. Geo. W. Barber of Wake county, Co. D, 31st N. C. Troops.

Near Fredericksburg, Va., 17th December, Mr. John P. Martin, of Co. D, 33d Regiment.

In one of the hospitals in Richmond, on the 20th July, in the 28th year of his age, Lieut. Samuel H. Douglass of Co. D, 34th Reg't.

In Georgia, of chronic diarrhœa, 13th February, John McGinnis, aged 33 years, of the 6th N. C. Regiment.

In Goldsboro', May 27th, of Typhoid fever, John C. Smith, a member of Capt. Chambers' Company C, 49th Regiment, in his 18th year.

Drowned on the 23d February, in the South Yadkin River, Davie county, James W. Neely, formerly a member of the Rowan Rifle Guard, aged 21.

At James' Island, S. C., 20th Feb'y, James Barfield, of Co. E, 61st Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, on the 12th of March, in Hospital at Raleigh, of pneumonia, private G. J. Barby of Co. E, 68th Reg't aged about 21 years; he was a good and obedient soldier, and was well beloved by all who knew him. He was a native of Wake Co., N. C., and left a father, mother, brothers and sisters to mourn his loss, but they may rejoice at his death for he has a home in heaven. We can say to our friends we have lost a good soldier.

D. R. A.

CAMP OF 2D N. C. CAVALRY, ESSEX CO., VA., March 11, 1863.

At a meeting of the members of Co I, 2d N. C. Cavalry, held to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of HAYWOOD ENNIS, late of our company, Corp'l A. B. Nicholson was called to the chair and Serg't J. C. Baker requested to act as Sec'y. The meeting being organized, on motion, a committee of three, consisting of Serg'ts D. R. McDonald, Duncan McLeod and Corp'l H. B. Thomas, was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Giver of all good to remove from earth, our comrade in arms, private Haywood Ennis, who departed this life on the 8th inst., from disease contracted in camp.

Resolved, That while we submit with resignation to the will of Providence in removing from our midst one so beloved, yet we deplore the loss which his friends and our country have sustained by the premature death of this most meritorious soldier.

Resolved, That it is a melancholy pleasure to pay this tribute of respect to his fervent patriotism as a man, and eminent merits as a soldier; and that we tender his family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and another to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

A. B. NICHOLSON, Chm'n.
JNO. C. BAKER, Sec'y.

VAN DORN'S VICTORY IN THE WEST.

We had begun to doubt not only whether Van Dorn had won a victory in Tennessee, but even that there had been a fight. But we rejoice to find in the Savannah Republican this morning a long letter fully confirming the reported victory. The description of the contest is uninteresting, so we annex only enough of the letter to show that there *was* a fight and the extent of our success. The letter is dated Spring Hill, Tenn., March 5, on the day and at the place where the fight occurred, and is from the Republican's regular correspondent:

The engagement had now lasted three hours, with varied success, and at this time we had gradually drove the enemy from the crest of the lower hills to a still stronger position upon the higher ones—driving them over towards the other road, where Forrest had been directed to come upon his rear. The fighting had continued sharply and the gaining of each position had required a severe struggle, and occasionally met with a repulse, the enemy appearing to be determined to hold out, and finally drive us back. Crosby's brigade now came up in good time and galloped along the pike in full view of the enemy, and filed off into the valley at the left of the pike. At this moment the enemy's artillery ceased, and King's battery was placed upon an eminence their forces five minutes before occupied, and being well served, forced a still further retreat of the enemy. Crosby now commenced advancing around upon their extreme right flank, and for a time all firing ceased. Our men upon the slope of the hills, of which the enemy occupied the crest a little northwest, then commenced advancing in the finest line-of-battle of the day, but though the enemy were in good position and easy range, they fired not a shot. Presently Forrest's guns were heard upon their rear, and the Yankees ran up a white flag, when Van Dorn sent to ascertain the nature of it, and it was learned that the entire force of the enemy upon the ground laid down their arms and surrendered unconditionally. A wild, joyous shout broke from our gallant men and the Yankees grounded arms, and their five regiments of infantry, numbering 2200 men, were marched forth prisoners. They were under the command of the senior Colonel, Coburn, from Indiana, who says he was compelled to surrender by the cowardly retreat of an Ohio regiment of infantry and three regiments of cavalry, and the battery of artillery, which we did not succeed in getting.

The regiments capitulated were from Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. So soon as the surrender was effected, I rode over every portion of the field and counted our own and the Yankee dead and wounded. The disparity in numbers was astonishing, for everywhere I found four and five dead Yankees to one Confederate. The hill upon the left of the pike which had been so hotly contested, and from which they drove us back, contained more of the unfortunate than any other portion of the field. Upon it I counted 40 of the enemy's slain. Up to the last few charges all of the enemy's wounded had been removed by their excellent hospital corps, and sent off in the ambulances to Franklin. Their ambulances, wagon train, and ammunition train stampeded and left them without ammunition. The loss of the enemy I estimate at 110 killed, 300 wounded, and 2,200 prisoners, who surrendered as many fine new Enfield rifles and cartridge boxes. Our own loss is 30 killed and 125 wounded. The prisoners were sent on to Bragg to-night.

As Gen. Van Dorn rode along the column after the strife had ceased, cheer upon cheer greeted him from the enthusiastic soldiery, who, under his daring direction, had achieved the victory, and he is undoubtedly held high at the present moment in the estimation of his forces, and this confidence is well deserved.

The commander of the Yankee forces says that yesterday he was directed to advance and occupy this place, but after finding our force returned word that he could not do so, as the enemy were too strong for him. His superior sent word that that was no answer for a soldier, and directed him to advance to-day and occupy Spring Hill. The yankee commander of the surrendered forces did occupy the place this evening with his forces, *en route to Bragg!*

From Fredericksburg.—The Richmond Whig's correspondent writes:—

"The mystery which has enveloped the movements of Hooker's army begins to unfold itself. All reports that reach us from the other side of the river concur in stating that it is being largely augmented by reinforcements, as is supposed, by way of Acquia Creek, from Washington and the North; although it is true that a portion were sent some time since to Fortress Monroe, including Burnside's old corps. The arrival of these reinforcements, of which there is no reason to doubt, and the concurrent testimony of Northern journals, the making of roads to several points on the river several miles above and below, point to the conclusion that an early attempt will be made to cross and capture our entrenchments, as the first necessary step in the "victorious march to Richmond." Such, I believe, is now the general impression.

YANKEE RULE IN MISSOURI.

A gentleman in St. Louis, whose high personal character and loyalty to the Southern cause are endorsed by the Richmond Examiner, furnishes that paper with the facts upon which it bases the following statement:—

By the withdrawal of our army, Missouri fell to the mercy of a brutal and remorseless foe. The [illegible] was at once put under the thraldom of a military despotism, and, bound hand and foot, was handed over to a radical and revolutionary mob. Her constitution and laws were no more regarded than if they had never existed. The Government of the State was seized upon and a mock provisional one substituted; her Judiciary torn down and military mock tribunals set up in its place; her people shot down in cold blood; her press silenced; free speech forbidden; the elective franchise abolished; a Legislature elected by the point of the bayonet that would sanction these acts; the rights of the people to the possession and enjoyment of property and freedom without due process of law utterly ignored; a military tax extorted under the threats of the bayonet; her peaceable citizens seized at the dead hour of night and brutally torn from their families to dark and loathsome prisons without even a hearing; their property burned and destroyed; mothers and daughters subjected to the grossest insults and outrages of a brutal soldiery—such are some of the grievances to which the people have been subjected.

And still the work of oppression goes on. The brutal tyranny of the enemy continues. Confiscations and assessments by military order are being made all over the State, and thousands are being arrested and imprisoned without charge or accusation. The infamous deeds that are being perpetrated by the minions of power are never published, because martial law prevails all over the State, and the papers are muzzled by the fear of suppressions and imprisonment. The voice of the citizens cannot be heard. They dare not utter a word of complaint at their wrongs. We are assured that hundreds of citizens have suffered death, as McNiel murdered the ten citizens at Hudson in that State, and that many of our poor men are shot down like dogs, without arresting public attention beyond the neighborhood. It is said that the wretch McNiel openly boasts that he has shot over two hundred Missourians, besides his massacre of the ten, and laughs with defiance at the threatened retaliation of our government.

The accounts we get of the treatment of our prisoners have all the authenticity of an eye witness, and can be accepted as without exaggeration. The treatment of our men is beyond brutal—it is murderous. They are crowded and huddled into prisons which are hardly more than pest houses, and where death comes as surely as by the *garrote* or dagger. One of their own surgeons, more humane than the rest, who had examined the prisons, wrote to the Sanitary Commission that the Black Hole of Calcutta was nothing compared to them. He had computed the air allowed to each man, and it was only about 90 cubic feet, when it is generally estimated that 800 to 1000 are necessary to health. But this torture of our men is not enough. Shut off from the world, in an atmosphere so vitiated that it is poison to brutes, all intercourse with them is denied. So strictly is this rule enforced that wives are not allowed to see their husbands, mothers their children, and not the slightest communication with the outer world is allowed except in cases of severe illness when a brief interview, in the presence of an officer, is all that is granted! Not even the certificate, that the patient would die if not removed has been able to secure for them the melancholy comfort of closing their eyes in the house of some friend. So rigid is this rule over the prisons that the letters before us tell us that in cases where our prisoners have been sick and shivering with cold our friends in St. Louis have had to beg as if for their lives to pass a garment in to them!

This system of cruelty and torture over our prisoners is kept up by the notorious Frank Blair, who is Provost General of St. Louis—a man utterly devoid of all humanity. Before the war he was a "money shaver" and was known by the soubriquet of "Shylock"—a perfect index of his character. If Lincoln had searched the world over, he could not have found a fitter tool for his purpose. There is not a spark of manly feeling or generous sentiment in his composition. He is described as "a man who would sell his dead mother's bones if you held a copper where its glitter could reach his eye." An instance is related of him that shows his depravity and heartlessness. Some friends, hearing that two of our prisoners were ill and expected to die, applied to Blair for permission to remove them to their houses, adding that the surgeon said that they might recover if they were removed to a private house, where pure air and care could be given them, and nursed with attention. The application was made in the most modest and impressive manner, when the wretch in the most indifferent tone replied—"Let them die. There is room enough to die in the prison,"—and it was not until after repeated applications and entreaties, an order was given for their removal, just a few hours before death, but in time for them to close their eyes in a quiet room surrounded by a circle of sorrowing friends. One was Capt. Green, son of Gen. Green; the other a Capt. Mills.

Our friends in St. Louis think our Government has been too loose and indiscriminate in its exchange of prisoners. The enemy has not observed the terms of the cartel, and the prisoners that have been exchanged have, in many instances, immediately taken up arms again. A Federal officer who has just resigned, says that Gen. Grant compelled nearly every man of the Federal army who was paroled at Murfreesboro' and Vicksburg to go into the ranks again, without any regard whatever to his parole. The story is firmly believed in St. Louis.

The Federal prisoners that have reached St. Louis give the secret history of the battle of Vicksburg that has not been in the papers. The Yankees admit that it was a most disastrous defeat to them, and that their loss was immense. A son of Gen. Wyman, who passed through St. Louis with the body of his father, admitted to his friends, that their loss in one charge alone, in which their forces "were drawn in a sort of ambush by the rebels," was over 5,000!

The Yankee troops around St. Louis are said to be growing sick of the war. There are a great many desertions. Out of about 52 companies stationed at Benton barracks awaiting orders, not more than 500 or 600 answered on roll call—so completely thinned are the companies by desertions. Down the river is the same. Most of the German regiments will have served out their time in March, and declare that they will go back to "Federland" rather than continue in the army.

Yet with all this grinding despotism over Missouri, the reins are tightened every day and hour. All persons distrusted are made to swear allegiance to the Federal power or be thrown in prison. The Legislature which sits over a conquered people is even discussing the propriety of making it a penitentiary offence to correspond with any one in "rebeldom."

A Federal officer who recently reached Memphis from Vicksburg, evidently did not entertain much hope of the success of the canal project. On being asked when the canal would be completed, he replied—"Canal h—l! we have not spades enough to dig the necessary graves!"

MORE YANKEE VILLAINY!

The Memphis (Yankee) Bulletin of a recent date, contains the following account of the burning of Hopefield, Arkansas, by the Yankee scoundrels now infesting Memphis:

The repeated aggression of the guerillas on the opposite side of the river appeared to the authorities on this side deserving of punishment. It was known that some of them were harbored in Hopefield—the village immediately opposite this city. It was alleged, and believed, that although the residents in Hopefield had taken the oath of fealty to the U. S. that they were not loyal in heart or conduct. This was deemed to be especially evident in the fact that the rebel guerillas had free access there at all times, and received the hospitable attentions of the inhabitants. It was therefore deemed proper to condemn the village of Hopefield to the fate that has befallen other places on the river banks where the guerillas have committed their depredations.

About noon the gunboat Cricket, conveying the transport Mill Boy, left its moorings at the mouth of Wolf river, and started on the mission of vengeance. As the Cricket crossed the Mississippi, she opened the coming tragedy by throwing shells into the woods beyond Hopefield. The hoarse roaring of the guns brought the citizens on this side to the river side, and a multitude of persons watched from the height of the bluff in front of Memphis the progress of events, which all who witnessed will never forget.

The first result of the shelling was the hurried galloping, from the woods, of various horsemen. The citizens were then seen marching from their dwellings. (Of course we describe the events as seen, with the assistance of glasses, from this side of the river.) The Mill Boy in the meantime landed at the upper part of the village, and toward it the residents were seen running on foot and galloping on horseback. The business of the Mill Boy was to bring to this side the women and children who might wish to come, and others who might have claim to the privilege.

Men were landed, and proceeded with their work of destruction. A house immediately opposite the foot of Court street in this city, and in the rear of Hopefield, just at the edge of the woods, was first fired. A strong, steady south wind—the precursor of the coming spring—was blowing. Under its influences the flames spread rapidly. Leaping from doors and windows; springing from front, rear and gables; enveloping the roof with their red and terrible tongues, surmounted by the black smoke that had hid from the blue heavens the sacrifice to the dread genius of war, the fire went on its devouring way. Soon other fires added their terrible flames—other censers their gloomy smoke of destruction. House after house was fired; flame after flame added its lurid horrors to the scene; and the black, dark, heavy column of smoke rolled before the southern breeze up the Mississippi, carrying toward the north the tidings of destruction.

As we are writing these lines the work of annihilation is proceeding. The white houses with their green shutters and little fenced yards around that looked so peaceful as we gazed upon them from our bluffs yesterday are at this moment smoking cinders, or red pillars of vengeful fire.

Later.—We last night conversed with some of the parties who participated in this expedition. There were but few men seen at Hopefield on the occasion. Those who were there were sullen and indignant. The women, on learning that their homes were to be burned, their hearths made desolate, and the place clustering with all the thousand clustering recollections of home, generally burst into tears; and in grief, sometimes too deep for expression, aided in removing their furniture and provisions.

In two cases only did those whom we conversed with see any departure from this course of conduct. One was a case of a woman who soundly rated those who told her what had to be done, and declared that she would not move a peg, nor no one else until her old man came home, and that would not be for a day or two. She found the matter was too serious to be trifled with, however, and in the end gladly accepted the assistance of the marines, which was kindly tendered her to clear her house. Another woman, a very pretty young widow, received the intelligence laughingly, accepted the proffered assistance of the men to remove her furniture readily, and furnished the officer—whose bland courtesy she appeared to consider very consoling—with the matches by which her home was set fire to.

The first place fired was the railroad depot; the second was the church, then followed the private residences. One place was visited with extreme severity—it was the residence of two brothers, guerillas, named Hills. Two shells were sent through the place a couple of days ago, and on this occasion it was burned to the ground. An old man lay sick in the house, at the point of death. He was put on the Mill Boy to bring to this side, though it was doubtful whether he would survive the transit.

The village at sunset was a heap of smoking ruins; here and there a column of flame still lingered in its work of devastation, but generally only blackened chimneys and smoking ruins told where the work of devastation was performed.

Munificence of Wm. Gregg and W. W. Leman.—A short time since, Wm. Gregg, Esq., President of the Graniteville Company, and W. W. Leman, Esq., entered into the following benevolent and public spirited arrangement. Mr. Gregg furnished Mr. Leman with a large quantity of Graniteville homespuns, at factory prices, in trust, that Mr. Leman should dispose of the same without charge for commissions, and that Mr. Gregg and himself should devote the whole profit, on the sale of the goods, to the maintenance of the Free School and the benefit of the poor of Graniteville. The goods yielded a profit of nearly $40,000, which will be invested in Eight per cent Confederate Bonds, for the noble purpose above stated. Honor to these distinguished ministers of charity.

We are also gratified to learn that Mr. Gregg has liberally arranged, with a merchant of Aiken, to supply him moderately with homespuns, at factory prices, provided they shall be disposed of only to inhabitants of Aiken and its vicinity, and at an advance, not exceeding two cents a yard on the factory price.—*Charleston Courier.*

The U. S. Steamer Mercedita.—From the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, we learn that a difficulty has arisen with the Confederate Government, in relation to the circumstances connected with the parolling of the officers and crew of the Mercedita; which circumstances, we are further told, "are of an unusual character, and indeed without parallel." It is rumored in naval circles at the North that the point in dispute is in regard to the right of the Confederates to the possession of the Mercedita, which was actually surrendered by Captain Stellwagen to Commodore Ingraham. It is said, but we do not know with what truth, that Captain Stellwagen believes that the Federal Government is bound in honor to give up the Mercedita, and that finding the Navy Department indisposed to adopt his views, he has tendered his resignation. *Richmond Whig.*

The Indianola.—The Mississippian, of the 12th, publishes the fact that only one gun was injured on board the Indianola, and that she would soon be, if she is not now, ready for action. Such is the fact, says the Crisis, as we have known for nearly two weeks.

THE YANKEES IN MISSISSIPPI.

A lady writes to the Richmond Enquirer a long letter detailing events in that section since our troops evacuated and the yankees took possession of Holly Springs on Nov. 7th, 1862. From that date to Dec. 20, the yankees garrisoned the place and oppressed the people. On Dec. 20 Van Dorn returned, captured the yankees, destroyed $10,000,000 of Federal property, and again left the place. Of what followed the writer says:—

At 10 o'clock the following morning a large army of infantry, cavalry and artillery poured into our town, and then commenced a scene which beggars description; a hungry and demoralized mob soldiery was turned loose upon us, with license from the commanding General to commit every depredation save taking human life. For two days and nights a reign of terror was enacted, which has no parallel in history. Piloted by the paroled soldiers, who had sworn vengeance against the citizens, the infuriated mob burst open the doors of private houses, searching and pillaging them of every article, from the most worthless to the most valuable. Grey-haired fathers were dishonored; innocent and helpless women and children were insulted with the most profane and abusive language, and often had the last morsel taken from them; our beautiful churches, which were an ornament to our town, were desecrated in the most shameful manner, and made the rendezvous for the infidel dogs. At night the heavens were made lurid by the ascending flames of burning homesteads; mothers clasped their little ones to their bosoms, and with agonizing tears pleaded for the roof that protected them from the severities of mid-winter; thus, for 48 hours, the unbridled and fiendish passions of the mob were allowed unrestrained sway, during which time they perpetrated every outrage that ever darkened the catalogue of crime. Our town was then placed under the most rigid military discipline, and the yoke of tyranny was pressed upon us with the most unrelenting cruelty; every man was kept a prisoner in his own house, and not allowed to walk the streets without a "permit" from the provost marshal; every cruelty, prompted by revenge, and the caprices of military despotism, was heaped upon us. This state of things continued with us for three weeks before the army evacuated our town; no citizen had any security against outrageous depredations and the fire brand, unless he could secure the presence of an officer in his house to protect his property. During this dark hour of trial, our citizens conducted themselves in the most heroic manner; our grey-haired sires and young brothers groaned in spirit and gnashed their teeth thus to feel themselves at the mercy of a ruthless enemy; our brave women, being compelled, dispensed Southern hospitality to their Northern guests, with the most dignified formality, and when the occasion demanded, preached secession sermons with the most perfect enthusiasm, with what success may be judged from a remark of Gen. Grant's after he had reached Memphis. He said: "I will never make another expedition through Mississippi via Holly Springs, for the — secesh women have converted my whole army, and I verily believe if they do not embrace the new faith, they will all stack arms and go home." He had sufficient cause, for his men refused to go to Vicksburg, and had to be forced on board the boats at the point of the bayonet. They swore they would not go to "Jeff Davis' slaughter pen," as they termed Vicksburg.

* * * For an extent of 25 miles along the route of the retreating army, ruin and desolation mark its fearful ravages; whole farms have been laid waste, and every horse, mule, wagon and cattle of every description have been carried off, and it is estimated that 10,000 negroes were carried off from the Northern part of our State. Many persons inured to luxury and ease will have to toil for their bread; yet we esteem our losses but a small sacrifice for the cause for which we are fighting. And while the conduct of Gen. Grant's army has had a most demoralizing influence upon the soldiers, it has consolidated the strength of our own army, and made the people an unit in sentiment.

Our beautiful city is a heap of ruins, all of our public buildings being destroyed by the Vandalism of the enemy; but our citizens are busy repairing their dilapidated homes, and hope that the bloom and beauty of spring will, in a measure, dispel the gloom and desolation now brooding over it, and restore life and animation to the deserted haunts of men; but not till we shall welcome our loved ones home from the wars, and peace with its garnered blessings shall return to crown our hopes and bless our land, will it rise, Phœnix like, from its ashes.

THE CURRENCY ACT.

The bill to be entitled "an act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes," has passed Congress. We subjoin a synopsis:

1. All Treasury notes, not bearing interest, issued previous to 1st of December last, shall be fundable in eight per cent bonds or stock until 22d April, 1863; thereafter, until 1st August next, in seven per cents, and thereafter shall be no longer fundable at the pleasure of the holder, but be receivable in payment of public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace. Notes issued after 1st December last, and within ten days after the passage of this act, shall be fundable in seven per cents until 1st Aug. next, thereafter shall be fundable only in four per cent bonds. All such notes not funded shall be receivable, etc., as aforesaid. All call certificates outstanding on 1st July next, shall, after that date, be deemed to be bonds bearing six per ct. interest.

2. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue monthly, amount of notes, not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, fundable within six months from date of issue, in six per cent bonds, thereafter in four per cent bonds.

3. Notes fundable in six per cent. bonds may be converted into call certificates bearing five per cent. per annum, and if not reconverted within six months, shall be exchanged for a six per cent bond. Notes fundable in four per cent bonds may be converted at any time into call certificates, at four per ct interest, until reconverted or paid.

4. All bonds or stock issued under this act to be payable not less than thirty years after date, but shall be redeemable five years after date, at pleasure of the Government.

5. Authorizes the purchase of Treasury notes bearing no interest issued after passage of this act until whole amount in circulation shall not exceed $175,000,000.

6. The notes shall be of any denomination not less than $5, now authorized by law.

7. Authorizes an increased issue of $1 and $2 notes, and an issue of 50 ct. notes, not fundable.

8. Authorizes the sale of six per cent bonds at par for Treasury notes issued since 1st December to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same, or the sale of such bonds when guaranteed by any State, to an amount not exceeding $200,000,000. Also authorises the sale, at par, of $100,000,000 coupon bonds, six per cent—the coupons to be paid at the pleasure of the owner in currency, or in cotton certificates, which pledge the Government to pay the same in cotton, at the rate of 8d sterling per pound, to be delivered at any time within six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

The well-known steamer Giraffe arrived this morning in a Confederate port with a full cargo on government account.—*Wil. Journal, 19th.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Editors Observer: I now proceed to the remaining question: "Whether the war can be carried on without calling to its aid any more of the notes of either the Confederacy or the States."

If I succeed in proving this, and at the same time point out the mode of restoring the currency to its normal condition, I shall have accomplished much; but should I fail, I will be only travelling in the footsteps of the giant intellects of the South, and merely subject myself to the imputation of a want of "comprehensiveness," which, by the by, I never claimed, particularly in relation to the subject now under consideration; so that you see I have every thing to gain and nothing to lose; for I frankly confess that I am any thing else than one skilled in the principles or system of public revenue, and less still in the mode of raising money by imposts, excises or taxes.

What, then, will be the required amount of circulation necessary to keep the wheels of Government in motion? The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of Jan'y 10th, 1863, has answered this question; for he there states that a healthy circulation of 150 millions will be all-sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, and he has fixed that sum as the limit.

He has given the data by which we can approximate the redundancy; showing that there is now afloat at least $430,000,000, two-thirds of which he says can and should be withdrawn; nay he goes further and says *must* be withdrawn, in order to avert consequences disastrous to the best interests of the country.

This is undoubtedly so, and from the same standpoint the Secretary might have shown, not only that over-issues have produced high prices, but that depreciation, the consequence of over-issues, is now working a bad moral effect upon all classes of society; for whenever the wants of civilization, no matter how superinduced—whether by the chances of war, or, as now, by a depreciated currency—demand for its support more than human industry can furnish, can we expect anything else than consequences "disastrous" to the best interests of the country? Is not this now the case, and is not extravagance the rule and not the exception?

The Secretary makes the extent of the redundancy apparent from the fact that, in a former report, with all the necessary lights before him, the aggregate circulation in the Confederate States (before the war) did not exceed $100,000,000, to which he adds 50 per cent., for the reason, that instead of commercial activity, the war has brought about a *stagnation* of commercial intercourse.

It is evident, then, that the disproportion between the signifier and that which is signified is too great, and that, in order to restore the good old wholesome regime, there must be "a prompt reduction of the currency to its normal condition."

Is the Secretary right in assuming that a circulation of 150 millions will be sufficient? I think he is; for it will be recollected that the receipts and the disbursements go on *pari passu*, for, like blood in the animal economy, the *motive* power alternately expands as well as contracts, and the greater the rapidity of this expansion and contraction the *less* the volume required to keep the wheels in motion. How, then, can this be furnished? I answer, it can be furnished by the existing Banking institutions of the Confederacy, and that too in a currency where each dollar shall be worth 100 cts., and not as now going at a heavy discount; for disguise the fact as you may, depreciation *has* commenced and *will* continue, with every successive issue, unless they be promptly and universally funded and heavy taxation resorted to for their ultimate redemption, as well as the means of affording the sinews of war.

Let "commissioners of public accounts" be appointed by the President, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Executives of the several Confederate States for the time being, and, their successors in office. This done, let the Government from time to time issue its bonds, (at present let them issue 200 millions, for the redundancy now cannot fall short of 400 millions,) redeemable in 30 years and bearing 10 per cent. interest. Let these bonds be assigned over by the Secretary to the several Executives in proportion to their several guarantees, or in proportion to Federal population, and when thus received, let the State's indorsement be placed upon them, and thrown into market, with the limitation, that the citizens of their several States shall have the preference at the same bid.

Let the commissioners receive in exchange for the bonds confederate notes or cotton, at such valuation as shall be previously fixed by them; and to increase the quantity of cotton thus exchanged, let both Governments, Confederate and State, impose *the same* tax on cotton held back by the producer as an investment as on cotton in the hands of the speculator.

Let the cotton so taken in exchange be delivered by the seller, at a time specified, to the nearest shipping point in his own State, or if it should be found advisable, let the cotton remain with the seller, at the risk of the purchaser, taking bond for its delivery, accidents and decay only excepted. Let the Secretary, as such, with the Commissioners, certify the amount of cotton thus deposited, to such agent or agents as the President and Senate may select, who shall proceed to Europe and either hypothecate or sell the cotton certificates, and in either case let them stipulate for its delivery at certain designated points, either before or after recognition, upon which delivery let a *final* settlement be made.

Let that portion of the bonds received in Confederate notes be forwarded to the Treasurer, who shall credit the forwarding States, and let a certain proportion of the notes thus forwarded (say one-half) be cancelled, and the balance retained for such future emergency as Congress may direct.

Let that portion of the bonds received in cotton remain in the hands of the respective Executives, the Treasurer charging them respectively with the principal and interest at some 4 per cent.

Let the proceeds thus received for the sale of the cotton be loaned by the commissioners to the solvent Banks now in existence, and to such others as may hereafter exist, to be drawn upon by the Executives aforesaid, and be paid in the notes of the Bank, and when received be placed in their respective treasuries, to await the drafts of the Governament; and let the Banks pay an interest of some 6 per cent. for its use, with the understanding that the Banks may, upon 90 days' notice, at any time refund the amount, by paying in *kind* the principal and interest, which when so received shall be passed over to the Confederate Treasury. Let the Legislatures of the respective States be forthwith convened, their charters enlarged, and such limitations and obligations imposed as will best give efficiency to the plan proposed. This done, let the Confederate Government resort to taxation, to meet the interest as well as to extinguish the principal, by a sinking fund, at a given time to be fixed by Congress.

Let it not be said, that the Banks have not much specie capital; this I admit individually; but then collectively they have, and it is from little rills that large fountains flow; for there were in the Confederate States on the 1st Jan'y 1859, 257 Banks, with a capital of some $103,00),000, and with a circulation of $84,000,000; what the actual specie basis now is, I have no means of ascertaining, but must suppose that it is at least 15 or $20,000,000. Now should only some $50,000,000 of cotton be taken in bonds, you have $70,000,000 as a specie basis, *amply* sufficient to sustain a currency of $200,000,000.

Finally, let the Treasurer, with the commissioners, make an annual report to their *cestus que trust*, Congress, and let the Executives report to their respective Legislatures.

Let it not be said, that the present rate of interest is too high. I admit it; but I am convinced that we cannot do better, and I feel well assured, that the present rate of interest renders it morally certain that the redundancy will be *promptly absorbed;* and even viewed simply as a moneyed transaction, with depreciation staring us in the face, and the necessities of the Government *compelling* them to have supplies at any price, it is susceptible of demonstration that it is better, far better, to borrow money even at 25 per cent than to depreciate the currency to that extent, and contract debts redeemable at par.

Let it not be said that the plan now proposed is subject to the same constitutional objections as have been urged against the Government's purchasing cotton, in which it is now daily engaged.

I admit that the Government is transcending its authority; for it has no more right to purchase cotton than it would have a right to purchase lands, stock it with a force, and then hire overseers to make crops to furnish army supplies; for the fundamental principle of the present Confederacy is, (and the same was true of the old,) than Congress has no power not conferred by the Constitution; and it was partly to avoid this *usurpation of power* on the one hand, and to reap the *fruits* of the usurpation on the other, (for the idea is a good one,) that the present plan has been proposed.

It is not Congress, that will now do it, but the States. Under the power to borrow money the former has the unquestioned right to issue its Bonds, transfer and hypothecate them, and it does nothing more in the plan proposed, than a quasi hypothecation to the States, and the consideration prompting is in order to get the States' endorsement, by which the Bonds command a higher market value. The consideration prompting the States to loan their credit, is that they have a deep and common interest in the game now playing on the political chess board, and as such, the people's representatives have the right to commit their constituency to any and every sacrifice, necessary to a more vigorous and successful prosecution of the War.

Let it not be said, that the plan proposed would make the profits of the Banks too great. Admit it. Then I would ask, is it not better that a comparatively few should swim, than that the whole ship's crew should be engulphed in the tornado that awaits us? And besides I am not so certain that such a connection would be decried by the Banks, but be this as it may, "where there is a will, there is a way," and as I said before, banking is a *privilege* extended, not a *contract* entered into, and in this respect it is somewhat like allegiance and protection: there are mutual duties and obligations, which cease to be obligatory where the consideration underlying them has not been performed. There is not a Bank that has not forfeited its charter; there is not a Bank that has not failed in the purposes of its creation; which was to furnish the country with a sound currency, convertible into specie at the will of the holder.

My plan is to coerce them into the measure, (if they do not some willingly,) and I think I may safely appeal to our able Chief Justice for a confirmation of the position, that we can now impose terms, or revoke the powers given. RICHMOND COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
COTTON YARN.

Messrs. Editors:—Your article in reply to your correspondent, or your comment on your correspondent's article, does not seem to meet the case for which it was intended, as you seem to justify the owners of factories and only to attach blame on those who buy fraudulently. Why sirs you had as well to encourage them as to blame them, for those who are guilty of purchasing on speculation think that they have done smart and tickle at it. But I tell you there is any amount of that sort of business carried on—many bunches change hands before they leave the store where the grab game is played. They sell them, many of them, before they leave the door steps. Your correspondent did not say, or undertake to say particularly, where the blame lay; but it is evident it lies between the factory owners and their agents, for it seems that they could in some sort of a way manage to let it out so all could get a bunch. By supplying one set of customers at one time and another set the next day, and continue in that way until they would supply all and then commence again. As to justifying the owners of factories on the ground that before the war commenced that the people did not care to buy their goods but turned up their nose at them and went North to purchase an inferior article, there sirs you are mistaken in part, for they did do both, buy of home manufactory and also from the North, for the reason I suppose that they could get an inferior article for much less money that would answer certain purposes. And suppose they did do wrong in not patronizing the factories of the South, that will not justify the owners in committing another wrong much more disastrous than the first. You must excuse your correspondent when he again tells you that you are a little mistaken; for you say according to your correspondent's own showing that there is only about half of the yarn made to supply the local demand. Your correspondent did not quite say nor intend to say that; he said only about half that applied got yarn; but he thinks that there is a plenty made if it was better managed to do a vast more good than it does under the present system; for as he before remarked, after the grab game is over some people can go and get the article without any trouble, while others cannot. H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: My son, Osborn Tew, was a conscript and went to Virginia and on to Maryland, and in the Sharpsburg battle got badly wounded in the breast and arm. I heard from him a few days afterwards, but have not been able to hear from him since. I wish you to ask any and all persons in Virginia and North Carolina if they know anything of him I would be very grateful, if they will write to me at Hawley's Store, Sampson county, N. C., whether he be dead or alive, as I have not heard from him in so long. Please ask all the Editors in Virginia and North Carolina to publish the same and you will oblige

MATILDA TEW.

March 16, 1863.

A Good Strike.—All readers will agree that in these days of villainously mean liquors and villainously high prices, and without reference to the merits and demerits of good pure liquor or wine as a beverage, when it can be got, the following call, which appears in a Columbia paper, is worthy of attention and imitation:

A Drinking Notice—"The way of the transgressor is hard."—Being convinced, from practical experience, that the use of spirituous liquors is more destructive to the Southern Confederacy than Lincoln's minions, we, therefore, as the drinking men of Columbia, do hereby respectfully call a meeting of our fraternity, on Monday evening, the 9th inst., at the City Hall, at 8 o'clock.

MANY VOTARIES.

Cape Fear Land For Sale at Auction.

"THE McALISTER PLACE," containing 420 acres of Land, with a fine two and a half story House with basement and out-buildings, situated on the Cape Fear River, two miles from the Clarendon Bridge, Fayetteville, will be sold publicly on the premises, on the 1st day of APRIL next. Having been rented for several years, only a part of the Land is in a condition for immediate cultivation, but a good farm can be opened at a small expense in a short time. When cultivated, the place gained considerable celebrity for its garden products; and the large grape arbors yet in a healthy condition, proves its adaptedness to the growth of the Scuppernong. As those wishing to purchase are invited to make a personal inspection of the Land, no further description of it is deemed necessary. Mr. James Evans, who lives convenient, will take pleasure in showing the Land if called upon, and to those not wishing to visit it, Mr. J. A. Worth of Fayetteville will give all the information that may be wanted.

Title and possession given on day of sale.

ELIZABETH McNABB,
JOHN T. COUNCIL,
ALEX. C. McALISTER.

March 7. 10its

LOST.

IN the Camp of the 18th N. C. Reg't, about the 15th of February last, a POCKET BOOK, containing Fifty-Seven Dollars in money, and the following papers, viz: One Due Bill on W. H. Gibson, given in February 1862, for twenty-five dollars; one note on Daniel McKinnon, given in January 1863, for thirty dollars; one note on Alexander C. Smith, given August 1862, for twenty-four dollars; one note on Harris G. Terry, given in January 1861, payable to Mrs. Rebecca Smith for eighty dollars; on the latter there was several payments, though the dates of the payments are not recollected.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for any of the above notes or due bills, and the makers of them against paying them to any other than myself.

JAMES W. SMITH, Co F, 18th N. C. T.

March 10. 12-3tpd

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the night of the 7th, from Hamptonville, Yadkin county, my two negro men WASH and ROBERT. Wash is about 6 feet high, copper colored, weighs about 160 or 170 lbs., has two upper front teeth out and is 26 years old, is loud spoken and has an impudent look; he wears small whiskers; had on when he left a low black hat; had with him a grey blanket and a bundle of clothing. Robert is 21 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., is almost black, has a shy look, though rather pleasant manners and countenance; had on when he left a black cap and a suit of home-made linsey; took with him a grey blanket and a bundle of clothing. Said negroes were raised in Fayetteville, N. C., and as they have relatives there it is probable they will try to return. I will pay $75 for their apprehension and delivery to James Evans, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., or $50 if confined in any jail so that I can get them.

M. E. COWLES.

March 18. 12tf1tsw*eje

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON & CO.

Jan. 19 95-1tf

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

March 2. 7itf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863. 89tly

WAR NEWS.

Fighting at Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, March 19.—The long silence at Fredericksburg has at last been broken by the clash of arms. The enemy has begun his "advance movement," and made his first step by attempting to cross the river at Kelly's Ford, above Fredericksburg. On Tuesday morning, about 9 o'clock, A. M., the advance of the enemy, some 3,000 strong, appeared on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and succeeded in effecting a crossing. They were here met by a portion of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's command, about 1,200 strong, according to the reports we get. A severe engagement ensued. The fighting is said to have been terrific, and the enemy are reported to have fought with great stubbornness. The battle wavered a long time, and the great bravery of our men alone won the victory. Our men dashed on the enemy with all the force of an avalanche, and for a long time the fight raged hand to hand. The Yankees contested every inch of the ground, but finding the fire of our men too much they fell back in great disorder, and retired to the other side of the river. As soon as the retreat was ordered the Yankees fled in great dismay and confusion, leaving behind them their dead and wounded on the field, and a number of supplies. So rapid was the enemy's flight across the river that his hospital established in the rear for his wounded was abandoned, and his dead lay strown over the ground—everything left behind in his panic. Of the loss in the action we can get very little information.

Unimportant as this action may appear, so far as the numbers engaged, it must be taken as a decided success for us. It was the advance guard of the enemy and it was his first step in his On To RICHMOND. The preparations he had made and his packed provisions show that he was prepared for a long march, and that it was no mere reconniossance. Had they been successful, there is no doubt that they would have been soon followed up by the whole of Hooker's army. Foiled and driven back, he is now disconcerted in his plan and further from Richmond than ever.

It is stated that we took a number of prisoners, but how many we are left to conjecture. A number of our men were also made prisoners, but it is thought that they will not exceed thirty or forty.

From the best estimate that can be made our entire loss—killed, wounded, and missing—is about 250. That of the enemy is said to be much greater.—*Examiner.*

Gen. Stuart telegraphed Gen. Lee the following account of the affair:—

NEAR KELLY'S FORD, March 18.—I telegraphed you last night the enemy had returned to the North bank of the Rappahannock. From the best information it was Averill's Division, three thousand in the saddle. Pork and hard bread packed in boxes.

He was very badly hurt, and left a hospital on this side. It was undoubtedly intended as a great expedition; but thanks to the superior conduct of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his noble brigade it has failed, not, however, without the loss to us of such noble spirits as Majors Pelham and Puller.

J. E. B. STUART, Maj. Gen.

Our Armies in the West.—Advices from the West represent our armies in fine condition. A gentleman who recently visited Gen. Bragg's army, says his troops were in the best spirits, and that every confidence is felt for the issue of the approaching conflict, whenever it may come off. Gen. Johnston is said to have the respect and confidence of his command, and our armies are represented as being everything that could be desired in *morale*, discipline and efficiency. Every confidence is felt among our troops that we shall be able to hold our position in the West against any attempt of the enemy. Particularly is this the case with our garrison at Port Hudson, who are sure of driving back the enemy in every assault that is made on the place. Our force is stronger than we had expected. *Richmond Examiner.*

From Baton Rouge.—Extract from a letter from a planter residing near Port Hudson, dated February 17, 1863, to a friend in Mobile:

"Speaking of the cavalry, I must tell you that the yankees dread our cavalry very much. Every day or two they make a dash at their pickets, driving them in and frequently capturing them. Our pickets are now only about four miles from Baton Rouge.

"The yankees have nearly destroyed the whole of Baton Rouge. The negroes are allowed to tear down the dwelling houses to use as firewood. Most of my neighbors have left; others have sent off their hands out of reach of the enemy, as they say they intend to take all they can to prevent our making corn. Pompey is the only one who has left me. There was a man at Port Hudson detected trying to spike our guns; he has acknowledged that the Yankees promised to pay him fifty thousand dollars if he did it.

"I have seen the negro regiment they have in Baton Rouge. We hung four hundred last week for them. They were taken at a battle near Indian Village. They were hung on the spot by our men.

Military Executions.—Three of the Fort Jackson [New Orleans] mutineers were shot here yesterday. Their names were, Serg't W. H. Brown, Co. D, 1st Regiment, Louisana heavy artillery, and Dennis Kean and Thos. Graham, of Co. B, same Regiment. These men mutinied at Fort Jackson on the night of the 27th of April last, and went over to the enemy's vessels, giving them, of course, information as to our strength, condition, &c. At the fight on Bayou des Allemands, some time afterwards, they were taken prisoners and brought here to be exchanged, as members of a Vermont regiment. They were immediately recognized by the regiment to which they originally belonged, and lodged in jail. Their fate, though hard, was nevertheless just, and we trust it will have a salutary effect throughout our army here.—*Vicksburg Whig, 7th.*

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—Judge Gilliam's first Court was a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in this place.

The first case brought on was the trial of America, Daniel and Solomon, three slaves, for the murder of Mr. John Lockhart, a well known citizen of this county. America and Daniel were convicted of the murder; Solomon as an accessory before the fact. The next arraignment was Lucian and Allen, for the murder of Mr. Isaac H. Strowd. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty as to both. The judgment of the Court was that they be hung on Friday, the 10th day of April next.

We learn that the Judge gave great satisfaction, showing a mind quick in its perceptions and well stored with the fruits of much reading, study and experience, not to be omitted or lightly valued. If those who conferred the appointment upon Judge Gilliam could see and hear him upon the bench they will have no cause to regret the part they bore in placing him there. *Hillsboro' Recorder.*

At a recent meeting in New York, Mahoney, of Iowa, made the following remark: "If Secretary Stanton and those men who have carelessly deprived American citizens of their liberty, *should die upon their beds a natural death*, it will be owing to the forbearance of the American people.

Run the Blockade.—The British steamer Calypso, at Charleston

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1863.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of another large advance in the price of printing paper and other expenses, we have been compelled to change our terms of subscription, &c., for which see first page.

March 5, 1863.

We have returned, at some expense of postage and trouble, various amounts sent to us by persons to renew subscriptions expiring after this date (16th) or to commence with this date, apparently expecting the paper to be sent at old rates. Henceforth receipts will be sent for the time for which the money will pay at new rates, and if any one is dissatisfied thereat the money will be refunded on application.

THE NEWBERN EXPEDITION.—We have scarcely anything further on this subject, probably because there is not much to tell about it. A very intelligent correspondent writes us from Goldsborough, but the letter was from Tuesday night till Saturday night in reaching us, and then it contained but little additional information. Our force, all told, was utterly insufficient to assail a garrison of 12,000 protected by land and naval batteries. Wherefore the conclusion that the real object was supplies of provisions, which are said to have been obtained by many wagon loads. Our entire loss in killed was not over half a dozen (a part of whom by the bursting of one of our own guns,) and a few wounded. No names are as yet mentioned of the killed and wounded, except that of Capt. N. C. Hughes, formerly of Newbern, who was badly wounded in the face by the explosion of a shell. He has gone to Raleigh.

YANKEE VANDALISM.—We copy some deeply interesting statements of the outrages of the enemy in Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi. In addition to these statements, we have before us certified copies of two original letters from Gen. Herron, the yankee commander at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, to Capt. M. D. Hart, an Arkansas "jay-hawker," directing him to *take no prisoners*, and to burn a town. The following is the first letter:—

"HEADQUARTERS 2D AND 3D DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, Dec'r 17, 1862.

Captain:—I have sent Lieut. Wilhite and 75 men on to White river to help you clear that section of Ingram's band. You and he will join forces and work together. Don't take any of them prisoners. They have fired on my mail carriers at Mud-town and when up there you had better burn that place. If you can get Ingram alive send him to me. Respectfully,

F. J. HERRON, Brig Gen. Comd'g.

Capt. HART."

The second letter is three days later, and directs Hart "if possible to completely destroy" the "bands infesting that country." "Don't show any mercy to bush-whackers," says he. Our copies of these letters come directly from an official source in Arkansas. The originals were found on Capt. Hart's person when captured. And he was forthwith hanged by his captors.

This is an awful state of things. Bad as the conduct of the vandals has been in Virginia, it seems to have been much worse at the West. Indeed, no savage warfare could well be worse than the accounts we copy show to have prevailed there. Retaliation on the spot, whenever opportunity offers, is the natural result of such things. Who could wonder that Hart, a renegade bush-whacker himself, should be promptly executed when caught with such orders, and no doubt literally obeying them, to exterminate all whom he found with arms in their hands defending their homes and families from the invasion of such monsters? The war is more and more tending to one of extermination.

And yet, with all these things before them, the yankees expect the South to submit to their rule again—again to become part of a detestable union with such hideous monsters! It is impossible! The idea is dishonorable even to themselves; how infinitely and inexpressibly dishonorable to every right minded Southron. There can be nothing short of a total and irrevocable separation, political, commercial and social, from such a people. And it must be effected at all hazards, of life and means.

TAXES—A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—The Richmond Whig says that "the passion for high taxes has become a perfect rage. It is said that the people are begging and entreating their Representatives to pile up the taxes mountain high—the higher the better! We do not know who these people are. We are quite certain they are *not the people who have to pay the taxes.*"

The Whig is undoubtedly right. The people expect a tax law, as a necessity, and for the sake of the great cause will cheerfully submit to one of more than ordinary stringency. But there is danger of overdoing the thing, and producing deep dissatisfaction by requiring more than the people can afford to pay. It is true that some are able to pay enormously—those who are making enormously—but it is also true that a very large portion of the people, including those in the army, are less able to pay than ever. Yet in a general tax law the property of soldiers at home must be taxed, though possibly unproductive because of their absence.

We say to Congress, therefore, Beware! You could not commit a more unfortunate blunder than to levy such a tax as it is reported is nearly matured, stated variously at a hundred millions, a hundred and fifty millions, two hundred millions, and even four hundred millions of dollars! Such taxes cannot be paid. The State and county taxes in North Carolina, for instance, will this year be double what they ever were before. Yet they may not reach three millions. North Carolina's proportion of the tax will be about one-tenth—say from ten to forty millions of dollars, according to the estimates of the whole. It is sufficient to state this to satisfy all that it will be impossible to collect such taxes.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.—We have had on hand for some weeks a well written criticism of the President's views of the right of secession, as presented in his late Message. We would prefer to publish it but for the consideration that restrained us from indulging in comments on that part of the Message, viz: that we are unwilling, while the war lasts, unnecessarily to agitate any subject upon which the people of the Confederate States might differ. It is better to give all such questions the go-by, till such time as they may be discussed without harm.

While speaking of this communication, we take occasion to remark, that our readers of course must not suppose that we adopt the views of all communications that we publish without comment. Far from it. To-day we publish one which affirms a principle from which it is well known that we dissent, and dissent in common with the uniform judicial decisions. It is given as the writer's views, not ours. We do not prohibit the expression in our columns of views differing from our own; nor yet think it necessary always to combat them.

THE MAIL CARRIERS.—We learn officially that the entire subject of exemption of persons engaged in the transportation of the mails is now before Congress, having been brought to its notice by a special report of the Postmaster General pointing out the imperative necessity for immediate favorable action unless it be the intention of Congress to destroy the mail service.

This is good news, and we hope Congress will act promptly and sensibly on the subject.

STOCKS.—North Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds were sold in Richmond a few days ago at 170 8 per cents brought 118. The 6 per cents are of old issue and saleable in New York by the "blockade runners" who buy them instead of specie. North Carolina Bank Notes command the same premium.

CONGRESS.—The Senate on Wednesday last closed the discussion of the bill to organize a Supreme Court. The pending question was on an amendment proposed by Mr. Clay of Ala. to repeal that portion of the Judiciary Act of the Provisional Congress, (45th and 46th sections) which gave to the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction on decisions of the State Courts. The amendment was adopted, by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Barnwell, Brown, Burnett, Clark, Clay, Haynes, Hunter, Maxwell, Mitchell, Oldham, Orr, Peyton, Semmes, Sparrow, Wigfall, and Yancey—16.

Nays—Messrs. Caperton, Davis, Henry, Hill, Phelan, and Simms—5.

The bill then passed, as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Barnwell, Clay, Haynes, Hill, Hunter, Maxwell, Mitchell, Oldham, Orr, Peyton, Semmes, Wigfall and Yancey—14.

Nays—Messrs Brown, Burnett, Caperton, Clark, Davis, Henry, Simms and Sparrow—8.

The following synopsis of the bill as passed is given by the Whig:—

1. That the Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and four Associate Justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and shall hold annually at the seat of Government two sessions.

2. The Chief Justice shall be the presiding judge of the Court and the Associate Justices shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions, otherwise according to age.

3. The Justices shall take the oaths prescribed for the Judges of the District Courts.

4. Each Justice shall receive an annual salary of $5,500.

5. All papers and judicial proceedings of any kind, pending in or returnable to the Provisional Supreme Court, are hereby transferred to the Supreme Court created by this act.

6. Repeals the 45th and 46th sections of the Judiciary Act of the Provisional Congress.

The House was in secret Session on the tax bill.

Nothing of interest in open session in either House since.

COTTON YARNS.—We do not think it necessary to reply at length to "H," (see his communication elsewhere,) on the subject of cotton yarns. So far as he desires to put a stop to the shameful frauds practiced on the manufacturers and the public, we sympathize with him. It is beyond doubt that such frauds are practiced, though we think to a limited extent. Just so far, however, as they are practiced, it is evil and wrong The factories here, (though not generally throughout the Confederacy,) put down their goods far below what could be gotten for them, and then some of them are purchased under false pretences, and sold again on the spot at fifty to a hundred per cent. profit. "H." very properly objects to this, but his objection, instead of reaching the guilty party, is more directed against the factories. He has not one word in commendation of their intention at least to benefit the public by their low prices. Perhaps this is because he is familiar with that sort of dealing by selling his own productions at half what he could get for them?

A WHOLESALE CONDEMNATION.—The Raleigh Progress indulges in a furious tirade against the "factory lords." As a sample merely of a long article, we quote as follows:—

"There is a class that are getting rich and who want the war to continue that they may continue to *swindle* the needy. We say *swindle*, for that is the word. We allude to the factory lords, none of whom have shown any regard for the seventy-five per cent. clause in the exemption bill, but on the contrary are selling their wares at several hundred per cent."

As we *know* the above sweeping charge to be unfounded as to factories in this place, so we hope and believe it is unfounded as to others in other parts of the State. Is it not strange that a newspaper should make a charge of swindling, either upon false information or no information at all, when it would have been easy to get the facts?

MORE LIBERALITY.—We stated in our last several instances of generosity to soldiers' families by citizens of Anson county. The Standard mentions another in the same county—Mr. Wm. T. Rogers, who sells corn to volunteers' wives at $1, and offers to grind without toll for soldiers' wives.

The Standard also learns that Mr. L. W. Hartley, who owns a valuable mill on the Yadkin river, has *given* flour to the wives of soldiers which would now bring him, at the market price, fifteen hundred dollars.

The Milton Chronicle says that Capt. J. M. Smith, of Caswell, has retailed 75 barrels of corn to the needy at $10 per barrel, while others have been exacting $15 to $20 per barrel. And that Sidney S. Lea, Esq., of the same county, continues to sell the families of soldiers flour at $10 per barrel, and refuses $25 when offered by speculators.

NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY NOTES.—A North Carolinian now on a visit to South Carolina, seeing complaints of the non-reception of North Carolina Treasury Notes in that State, writes us as follows:—

"N. C. Treasury notes pass freely every where I have been, and the fundable six per cents are gladly taken in any quantity. I do not know that the Banks receive them on deposit, but think it likely. So far as I have seen, North Carolina Treasury Notes are as good here as any other except Bank Notes. There is not, so far as I could see, any great prejudice or dislike to our good slow old State, but very great interest felt in the development of her resources, particularly the iron and coal. Of course South Carolinians would like to benefit by their developmen, and why not, if they offer to our people better inducements than other markets? Reciprocity of feeling is the life of trade, and let that reciprocity become more general and Charleston will become the market or shipping port for one half of the produce of North Carolina. To more effectually bring about this a Railroad must exist from Fayetteville to Florence."

THE WHEAT CROP.—We are not advised as to the wheat crop in this State, but are glad to see occasional statements in the South Carolina and Georgia papers of favorable prospects in those States. The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser says:—

"Wheat is taking a beautiful start to grow off, and there is no reason yet for misgivings as to the crop. In the western part of this district it is said to be looking uncommonly promising."

The Athens (Geo.) Watchman says:—

"Everything seems to indicate that there will be an abundant wheat crop this year. No matter however abundant it may be, there will be a demand for all of it. A large breadth of land is sown, we learn—the crop is backward in appearance, but an excellent stand on the ground. The yield will no doubt be very heavy at harvest."

And the Rome (Geo.) Courier says:—

"From what we have seen and heard, the wheat crop is looking fine and promises well."

A HEAVY LOSS.—The British Steamer, Douro, which sailed from Wilmington on the night of the 8th inst., was captured on the 9th soon after leaving port, and arrived at New York on the 12th. She had 480 bales of cotton, which cost upwards of $40,000, and are worth perhaps $150,000 in New York. We suppose that the cotton was shipped by the Confederate Government, and that the steamer was English property.

The blockaders have also captured recently the Schr. St. Georges from Wilmington, and a vessel from Charleston loaded with cotton.

THE ADVANCE TOWARDS NEWBERN.—The Standard learns that a goodly quantity of corn and bacon was secured during the late expedition of our forces.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—The Right Rev'd Bishop Atkinson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is now on his annual official visit to St. John's Parish in this town. On yesterday he preached twice, administered the Holy Communion, Ordained the Rev'd Angelo A. Benton, Deacon, to the Priesthood, and Confirmed three persons. This morning he officiates at Christ Church, Rockfish, and this evening again at St. John's.

The Charleston Courier contradicts the report which had prevailed in that city and was published in one of P. W. A's letters to the Savannah Republican, about a large donation to the late Mr. Petigru.

HABEAS CORPUS.—An interesting case has been decided by Chief-Justice Pearson, as detailed in the Salem Press. On the 18th instant C. H. Whitehart, of Guilford county, made affidavit that he had been arrested at his house by R. P. Kerner, a Captain of Militia in Forsyth county, assisted by other persons under his command, without any precept or process of law, and carried by force into Forsyth county, where he was then detained, contrary to the laws and constitution. He thereupon applied to Judge Pearson for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted and forthwith served. Kerner at once brought Whitehart before the Judge, and deposed as follows:

"One James H. Conrad, and two others, to me unknown, professing to be detailed and authorised by a Confederate officer to arrest conscripts and deserters, ordered me as a Captain of Militia in Forsyth county, to arrest said Whitehart, a citizen and resident of Guilford county, who they alleged had been harboring one Wm. Beeson, a conscript or deserter. I objected to going out of the county; they said I had authority to go out of the county and that they had authority to look after the Militia officers, and see that they did their duty; and made threats that if I did not obey their orders that they would report me, and that they gave me full power to tie or shoot if resisted. And I made the arrest under these orders.

"R. P. KERNER, Capt."

"NORTH CAROLINA:—Upon the facts set out in the return of R. P. Kerner, I am of opinion that the arrest and detention of Chordy Whitehart, was unlawful and without authority of law. I am not apprised that the Legislature have, at their recent session, passed an act making it an indictable offence to harbor a recusant conscript or a deserter; but if any Act of the kind was passed, it could only authorize the arrest of the party by process of the civil authorities: that is, by a warrant issued by a Judge or Justice of the Peace on belief of probable cause stated upon oath and directed to the sheriff, constable or other lawful officers. A Confederate officer or a militia officer has no authority to execute the laws of the State of North Carolina.

"It is therefore considered by me, that the said Chordy Whitehart be discharged with liberty to go wherever he will. It is further considered that the cost of said Whitehart, allowed by law, in this proceeding, be paid by said Kerner, to be taxed by the clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford County, agreeable to act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

"R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C.

"At Salem, 13th March, 1863."

On the testimony of Whitehart and Kerner, the Chief Justice issued a Bench Warrant for the arrest of Conrad for the unlawful arrest of Whitehart.—*Press.*

Confederate Loan in Europe.—A gentleman from the North, who has been a close observer of events there for the past month, says that he read in a New York paper (the slip of which he has since lost) an article from the London Times, wherein it was expressly stated that the cotton loan reported to have been negotiated in France by our Commissioners to Europe was certainly a fact. The contract for it had reached Paris, having been ratified by the Confederate House of Representatives, while the ratification of the Senate was expected by the next mail. The loan is for three millions sterling at seven per cent., exchangeable for cotton at any time within six months after the declaration of peace. Cotton is also to be delivered, during the war, in the interior, and after peace has been proclaimed at any port, at the rate of six pence for New Orleans middling. The bonds of the Confederate States, not converted into cotton, are redeemable at par during twenty years by half yearly drawings, at the price at which the bonds are not transferred.

Richmond Examiner, 21*st.*

Running the Blockade.—In alluding, some days ago, to the facility with which cargoes of merchandise were run into Charleston harbor, while munitions of war were not so fortunate, we cited the instance of the Princess Royal, which, as our readers are aware, contained, in addition to invaluable munitions, four complete sets of powerful machinery for gunboats. Since that article was written, quite a number of vessels have arrived, all of them containing articles much needed in the Confederacy, but none of them laden, so far as we have been informed, with ordnance and ordnance stores. This morning, however, the telegraph brings the unpleasant intelligence that the Georgiana, *having Blakley guns on board*, has been run ashore, riddled by the shots of the enemy, and deserted by her crew. There is a uniformity in these losses of war material which may eventually give rise to painful suspicions.—*Richmond Whig*, 21*st.*

The Forthcoming Tax Bill.—It is now said that the bill is nearly matured in the House, and that it will meet with no serious obstacle in the Senate. We have, of course, been unable to learn anything positive as to its provisions. It is, however, said that it provides for the raising of $400,000,000. The reports as to the methods of raising this amount are various. We have heard that it is proposed to levy a tax of one per cent. on gross sales, two per cent. on incomes, ten per cent. on gross profits, and one per cent. on the value of a man's property, no one to be taxed but once on the same property, income or profits.

Richmond Examiner, 21*st.*

The Indianola Question Settled.—Lieut. Frith, who blew up the Indianola, gives the editor of the Natchez Courier the particulars. He says that on Wednesday night, a Federal gunboat, which he is pretty well assured was the Tuscumbia, (afterwards turning out to be a Yankee scare-crow,) and which, by the way, is represented as a very formidable iron-clad, made her appearance, within two miles of where the Indianola lay. Lieut. Frith informs us that he had two 11 inch and two 9 inch Dahlgren guns, as also two howitzers—field pieces, on board the sunken vessel as a battery, with but five men besides himself to man them. On Thursday night, at 11 o'clock, after throwing overboard three of the pieces, and making his preparations for bursting the 11 inch guns, he laid his train for the final destruction of the Indianola. Upon examination after the explosion, Lieut. Frith found that it was complete, and she lay a total wreck. It is also stated that there was no discipline on the Indianola after she was taken; that she was literally pillaged by those on board in order to possess "mementoes" of the victory, etc.

Richmond Dispatch, 21*st.*

Later from Texas.—We have before us files of the Houston (Texas) News to the 11th ult. The news from that section is generally unimportant.

The News publishes part of an extra from the Houston Telegraph in regard to Missouri affairs, which will be new to our readers. The Telegraph says that the Missouri Militia, under Gen. Harney, have rebelled against the Lincoln authority, retained the arms put into their hands by the Abolitionists and seized upon every town of importance on the Missouri river, together with a vast amount of supplies, arms and ammunition. The writer says:

Upon the reception of this important news by Gen'l Hindman, at Louisburg, he dispatched immediately Generals Marmaduke and Shelby, with 10,000 cavalry and infantry to their relief until his main force could be brought up. It was also said that General Hindman himself has gone into Missouri to confer with Harney and perfect their combinations. God grant it may all be true—or even one half of it.—*Jackson Crisis.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Winder Hospital, Richmond, 25th Dec., of typhoid pneumonia, Joseph A. Craig, of Orange county, in his 24th year, of Co. F, 1st Reg't.

At General Hospital, No. 22, Richmond, Jan. 14th, Bailey M. Yarborough, Co. E, 14th Reg., of typhoid pneumonia, in his 23d year, son of the late Col. Edward Yarborough.

FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner of the 20th has Northern news to the 17th. There is not much of interest except speculations from abroad, by the last steamer.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes as follows, under date of Feb 28th:

"The chief interest in American affairs, on this side of the water, centres this week in the belligerent attitude of Mr. Seward and M. Mercier, and the general news sinks into insignificance when compared with this. But one view appears to be entertained upon the subject and its probable results, and the politicians and editors have settled down into the conviction that Mr. Seward must speedily be dismissed in compliance with the peremptory demand of the French Government. The universal sympathy seems to be on the French side of the question; and the 'leader' writers of the various journals have again overhauled their vocabularies in order to discover the most scandalous and obnoxious epithets to apply to their *bete noir*, the American Secretary of State. No two statements could be more thoroughly antagonistic than those made by the two high factionaries in question, and, as certainly, but one of them can by any possibility be true. An attempt has been made here to reconcile the conflicting statements and to apologise for Mr. Seward on the ground of his probable ignorance of the French language, or of his having been misled by the imperfect English of M. Mercier This, however, is sheer nonsense, a seive that will hold no water. I do not know whether or not Mr. Seward is a French scholar, but it is clearly unreasonable to suppose that he would have held such a conversation as the one detailed by M. Mercier, unless he both knew what he himself was saying, and what his interlocutor intended to say.

"If you will recall to mind the chief contents of my last two or three letters, you will, I imagine, obtain the clue to the whole mystery. There is not the shadow of doubt, in my own mind, that the result just now reached was part and parcel of the grand scheme long ago concocted at the Tuilleries, and that M. Mercier has, from the first, been merely following the instructions conveyed to him by his Imperial master. Intervention, in some way, and at any hazard, having been determined upon as a measure of French policy, it was not enough that an army and a navy should be concentrated in the Mexican Dominion, but some pretext must be found for an eventual rupture with the American Government at Washington; and to this end M. Mercier was doubtless directed to bend his utmost energies. How well he has succeeded in the portion of the general programme entrusted to his management, we already see, and somewhat sooner than I expected. That it has been accomplished at the expense of truth and candor, personal as well as diplomatic, however we may regard it, is a matter that will not trouble the French conscience much, as, in their national politics, the end always justifies the means.

"The only cause of apprehension, and I fear it is a serious one, is that the wily and smiling Frenchman has been too successful in hoodwinking his stolid antagonist, and that Mr. Seward, and the government generally, have failed to detect in time the underplot, so that an open rupture cannot now be prevented without the sacrifice of the national honor and dignity, which is now hailed as inevitable by the unfriendly British press. I feel sure that I express the sentiments of every loyal American in Europe, (and I could see no good reason why we should be ignored) while I say, if Mr. Seward is in the right, let him be sustained, and protected in defiance of all the threats and demands of France. As Mr. Lincoln is reported to have intimated, let him still declare that they shall sink or swim together. If the crisis comes, and France is found the open advocate of the South, let us fight the unholy combination, and trust to the good sense of other nations to come to our aid if necessary, when they see how base and baseless are the demands and conduct of the Emperor. If otherwise, and we must succumb, as a nation, to superior force, let us at least have the satisfaction of maintaining intact our dignity to the last."

The only other foreign items of the least interest are as follows:

The schooner Ionian Belle, from Nassau, with 300 bales of Sea Island cotton, consigned to the Confederate merchants, Fraser, Trenholm & Co., arrived safely in the Mersey on the 21st February.

The steamer Bahama has just sailed from Liverpool with a fresh crew for the Alabama, composed, it is said, almost entirely of seamen from the British naval reserve.

The Gibraltar (late Sumter) is also at that port, busily engaged in fitting for a cruise.

The Adjournment of the Indiana Legislature.—The following is an extract from the letter of the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, dated Indianapolis, March 9th: "With yesterday expired the last day upon which any legislation could be accomplished. The Democrats refused up to the last hour to make any compromise or give any promise that their revolutionary and unconstitutional measures would not be pressed upon the House as soon as a quorum was present. Owing to this fact, the Union members did not return until late last night, and legislation is now at an end. No appropriation bills were passed; and the Governor suddenly finds the benevolent institutions, penitentiary and State Government on his hands, and no money appropriated with which to carry them on for the next two years.

Rebel Prisoners at Chicago.—The Chicago correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of March 9th, says: "The rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas are still dying at about the rate of ten per day. Nearly two hundred had taken the oath and been released. They are mostly Tennesseans, with a few from Kentucky and Arkansas, and now and then one from Texas."

Pope's orders revived.—Gen. Halleck has issued a letter of instruction to Gen. Rosecranz in regard to the inhabitants of the country occupied by the troops under his command, and the spoliation of property, identical with Pope's infamous orders of last summer.

LATER.—The Examiner and Enquirer of the 21st have Northern papers of the 18th.

Rumors from France.—M. Gaillardet, writing to the Courier Des Etats Unis from Paris, 27th Feb'y, says:

"There is a rumor on the Bourse to-day of an insurrection in Hungary corresponding with that in Poland. It looks improbable, and what is even less probable, is the alleged resolution suddenly taken by the Emperor Napoleon to recall the French army from Mexico and treat with Juares, upon a report by Gen. Forey recognizing that the popularity of the Mexican President insures his re-election by universal suffrage. It is added, the Emperor wishes to avoid a conflict which is daily becoming more imminent with the Northern States, through the aid they offer the Mexicans, the unpleasant relations between Seward and Mercier, and the refusal of the Washington Cabinet to accept the last proposition of France."

Operations on the Mississippi.—CINCINNATI, March 16.—The Gazette's Vicksburg dispatch says the Yazoo Pass expedition has captured 26 steamboats, 18 of which were destroyed. The gunboats have arrived above Haines' Bluff and would soon commence the attack.

Rumors were rife of the evacuation of Vicksburg, and it was supposed that the greater part of the rebel force would go to Chattanoogs and endeavor to overwhelm Gen. Rosecranz.

Recent operations at Lake Providence and elsewhere resulted in inundating more than one hundred miles of Louisiana territory, destroying millions of dollars worth of property. The guerillas were completely drowned out.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated Vicksburg, March 7th, says he has just heard the signal agreed upon between himself and Com. Smith, who commands the naval portion of the Yazoo expedition, to be fired by the latter as soon as he succeeded in getting into the Yazoo river, to-wit: nine minute guns, and three guns afterwards, in quick succession.

Another Torpedo Captured.—The Era says that the Essex, which has been engaged in extracting the rebel inventions for blowing yankee gunboats out of the Mississippi, took out of the water a day or two since, above Baton Rouge, a most infernal machine. "It was made to drift with the current, and was attached to a log, with a bale of cotton placed in a conspicuous position, for the supposed purpose of attracting the attention of the gunboats. It was so contrived that it would, on being touched, explode by means of machinery something similar to the works of a clock. A hammer was fixed to strike the fuse, setting fire to the powder, of which there was 250 pounds."

Deplorable State of Affairs in Texas.—FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., March 17.—An intelligent gentleman from Texas represents the rebels in that State as in a most deplorable condition. Union men openly denounce the Southern Confederacy, and a large party are trying to raise the "Lone Star," while colonies are being made up to go to Mexico. A prominent rebel officer, who came to this place with a flag of truce, also expressed the opinion that, should the cause of the South fail, they will retire into Mexico and establish a *Republic under French protection.*

Union Feeling in Geo'gia and Alabama.—MURFREESBORO', March 15.—A refugee from Georgia declares that there are thousands in that country who are praying for the success of the Union arms.

Captured.—A man named Owen Callan, with about forty letters for the rebel Government officials and other parties in Richmond and North Carolina, was captured on Saturday and committed to the old Capitol prison.

A Lady Captured.—Miss Antonia J. Ford, a self-confessed Aid of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, has been arrested as a spy and sent to prison in Washington. She is said to have guided Capt. Mosby in his late successful raid—when he captured a yankee Brigadier.

Greeley.—An article appears in the Times which combats Horace Greely of favoring French mediation as a basis of interventional arbitration between the Confederate States and United States, and states that "his communications with Vallandigham, Mercier and others upon peace, deserve a place in history."

National Finances.—The Herald has information from Washington that Secretary Chase has been very successful in making arrangements in New York for extensive loans, which will relieve the wants of the Government to such an extent as to preclude any probability of an additional issue of legal tenders.

Financial.—Gold 154½. N. C. Bonds 76. Virginia 66. Tennessee 61½. Cotton 84.

Position of Affairs in Tennessee.—As long as the weather continues as wet as it has been, our army in Tennessee can remain in perfect security in its present position, as no enemy can approach our lines, owing to our being entirely surrounded by mud; indeed the enemy will not be able to advance under a month, for notwithstanding the roads in that vicinity dry up soon with the March winds, the roads in and around Tullahoma are completely cut up by the constant travel of forage trains, and will not be passable for the movement of an army until we can have at least two or three weeks of good dry weather.

Siegel is upon the Columbia road, endeavoring to operate upon our left flank with a flank movement, but we have Major-General Van Dorn, who is now in command of an army corps of cavalry, in that vicinity, who is keeping a complete check upon the former's movements, preventing him upon the one side from flanking us, and upon the other from uniting his forces with Rosecrans at Murfreesboro'.

Thus, with a complete check upon these fourteen thousand reinforcements of Siegel, we leave Rosecrans with but his other twelve thousand reinforcements to protect his rear of thirty miles between Murfreesboro' and Nashville direct. All of which reinforcements cannot be of any assistance to him in reinforcing the battle field, as he will be compelled to keep them to their present position to prevent our cavalry from getting in their rear and cutting off their entire communication with Nashville and the North.—*Richmond Dispatch*, 21*st.*

Important from Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, March 19.—The news of the evacuation of Murfreesboro' by the enemy is positively confirmed. Our pickets are four miles the other side of that place. It is reported that the enemy has changed his base to Columbia, Tenn., and that Grant's army is coming up via North Alabama to effect a junction with Rosecranz. Gen. Van Dorn is still on the North side of Duck River.

A portion of Cox's division from Western Virginia is advancing from Woodbury and Carthage towards McMinnville, upon Gen. Wheeler's cavalry.

Col. Duke's regiment, of Gen. Morgan's command, has captured sixteen of the enemy's picket guard in front of Lexington, Ky., and brought off a large supply of stores.

CHATTANOOGA, March 19.—No movement of importance is reported from the front. The enemy have fallen back from Murfreesboro', but our forces have not advanced as yet. The movement is thought to be a feint by Rosecranz.

A gentleman from Kentucky says that 10,000 reinforcements, by way of Louisville, and 5 regiments from Clarksville, have been sent to Rosecranz.

A Yankee column, 15,000 strong, is reported crossing the Tennessee river at Savannah, to march by way of Huntsville.

Reported Outbreak in the Federal Army.—MOBILE, March 19.—The Memphis Appeal of the 17th inst., says: Reports this morning from Port Hudson represent a serious outbreak in the Federal army, which, if correct, probably accounts for the retrograde movement of Banks's army. Scouts report that several yankee regiments laid down their arms and were sent back. Another rumor was that two regiments of Gen. Rust's command had driven back greatly superior forces of the enemy.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, March 19.—The iron screw steamer Georgiana from Nassau, with a valuable cargo, including four Blakeley guns, was chased ashore by the blockaders on Long Island Beach, before day this morning, and badly riddled by yankee shots. The crew took to their boats and have reached the city. The Georgiana was owned by English parties.

From Savannah.—SAVANNAH, March 20.—Information has been received that there were yesterday some ninety of the enemy's vessels at Foot's Point, which is situated on Broad River to the south of Beaufort.

Republican.

The Trans-Mississippi Department.—SAVANNAH, March 18.—Gen. Kirby Smith and staff left Port Hudson on the 4th for Alexandria, to assume command of the trans-Mississippi Department. His presence is certainly much needed in that quarter.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 23.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 70 to 75. Lard 70.
Beef 37½ to 40 by the side.
Butter 1 25 to 1 50.
Beeswax 70 to 75.
Coffee $5 50 per lb.
Chickens 35 to 50.
Copperas 1 50 at retail.
Cotton 20 to 22½ cts.
Cotton Yarn $4 to $6 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 20 cts. per lb., Peaches 25.
Eggs 40 to 50 per dozen.
Flour—Family $50 to $52; Super $48 to $50.
Forage—Fodder 3 50 to 4 00 per hundred; Hay $2 50; Shucks $2 50.
Flaxseed 3 50 per bu.
Green Apples $5 to $6 per bushel.
Grain—Corn 3 25 to 3 50. Wheat $6 to $8. Rye $6 to 6 50. Oats 2 25. Peas $5 to $6.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 50 to 60.
Leather—Sole $3 50 per lb., Upper $4 to 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 per gallon; Apple Brandy $16 to $18; Peach Brandy $16 to $18.
Molasses—N O $8 per gallon.
Nails—None to be had.
Pork 40.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 3 50 to $4; sweet 2 50 to $3.
Rice, 17½ to 20 by the cask.
Sugar—$1 to $1 25.
Salt—Sound 15 to 18 cents per lb.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb., Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 36 to 75c.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 65 to 70. Wool 2 00.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 18.

Beef cattle 28 to 30. Bacon, 70 to 75. Butter $1 25 to $1 50. Corn $3 25 to $3 50. Flour, super $50. Lard 80 to 85. Molasses $8. Potatoes, sweet $3 25 to 3 75; Irish $10. Pork fresh 40 to 50. Pea Nuts $6 to $7. Rice 15 to 16. Sound Salt $8 to $10. Sugar 70 to 80 by hhd. Fayetteville Factory sheetings 80 to 85. Tallow 65 to 70. Yarn $7 to $8.

Horse, Mule, Nails, Tea and Shoes
AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW afternoon at 3 o'clock, I shall sell at Auction:
One Buggy Horse;
One Mule;
800 lbs. Cut Nails, assorted, 4d, 6d and 8d;
30 lbs. Hyson Tea;
Lot of Furniture.
At 7 o'clock I shall sell—
6 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks,
25 prs. Super Gentlemen's Shoes,
10 packs. London Pins,
A lot of Dry Goods.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
March 23. 1t

Dwelling Houses and Lots
AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday 28th inst., at the Market House, will be sold six DWELLINGS and several good Building LOTS, in different parts of the Town. For particulars, see handbills.

JOHN McRAE.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
March 20. 13-2t

Land, Rosin and a Turpentine Still
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will offer for sale at Mary's Garden, on Tuesday the 28th day of April next, a tract of LAND containing about 34 acres. Also about 250 bbls. ROSIN and a 15 bbl. TURPENTINE STILL, with all the fixtures in good order. A credit of six months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required.

JAMES JENKINS,
Adm'r of Angus Shaw, dec'd.
BENJAMIN F. SHAW.
March 9, 1863. 10-tis

MARRIED,

In this town, Thursday morning, 19th inst., by Rev. J. W. Tucker, Mr. DANIEL F. SINCLAIR of Robeson county to Miss MARY C., eldest daughter of the late Chas. Miller formerly of this place.

In Southampton, Va., on the 16th inst., by Rev. Rob't Rawls, Rev. JOHN D. BUIE, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss HATTIE R. RAWLS, daughter of Nathaniel Rawls, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Keerans, Dr. WM. A. WOLLEN to Miss MARY L. WALKER, all of Randolph county.

Standard copy.

DIED,

In this town, on yesterday morning, EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, in the 61st year of his age.

Mr. Winslow was a native of this town and member of a family which has borne a conspicuous and honorable part in its history. In the prime of his life and in the day of fortune he was distinguished for his zealous devotion to the cause of internal improvements in the State, and especially as bearing upon the interests of Fayetteville. The latter part of his life has been more retired, but he never lost his deep interest in all that related to the welfare of his native place.

In his private relations Mr. Winslow illustrated in a remarkable degree the law of love. His mild, kind and loving spirit will not soon be forgotten by those who were the objects of his affection while he lived and who deeply mourn for their loss in his death.

Mr. Winslow was from early life a member of the Episcopal Church, which he loved and served with an affection and devotion rarely equalled. He was for more than 30 years Secretary of the Convention of this Church in North Carolina, which office he held at his death, and, it is believed, won the affection of every member of that body by his kindness and Christian courtesy.

After a very trying illness, which he bore with a patience and submission to the will of God most impressive and exemplary, he has now entered into his rest, cheered, as he walked through the dark valley of the shadow of death, with the precious hopes of the Gospel of that Saviour whom he loved and served in his life.

Not only his immediate family, in which one so kind and amiable could not but be beloved with ardent affection, but other friends also, who have known him in the intimacies of Christian love, will shed tears of bitter but chastened grief over the grave where he rests.

Com.

At Carbonton, 18th inst., RALPH, infant son of R. A. and C. Stuart.

On 2d inst., MARY J. CAMERON, eldest daughter of (Mill) Daniel Cameron. She was born Nov. 3, 1829.

AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next, I shall sell at Auction,
800 lbs. Cut Nails, assorted, 4d, 6d and 8d;
25 lbs. Green Tea, in lots to suit;
Nutmegs, Counter Scales, &c.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
March 19, 1863. 12-2t

DEPOSITORY C. S. A.,
FAYETTEVILLE, March 21, 1863.

ALL TREASURY NOTES not bearing interest, dated prior to 1st December 1862, will be funded at this Office in Eight per cent. Bonds up to the 22d April next, after which date they can only be funded in Seven per cent.

All Treasury Notes not bearing interest which bear date subsequent to the 1st December, 1862, are entitled to be funded in Seven per cent. Bonds.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Depositary.
13-t22dA

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a necessary stoppage of the Rockfish Factory for several weeks to come, for the purpose of repairs, the company will have no Sheetings for sale till further notice. C. T. HAIGH, Pres't.
March 22.

COTTON WANTED.

WE FIND it so difficult to keep up our supplies that we find it necessary to offer our products in exchange for Cotton. For good, well-cleaned Cotton in good order we will give spun cotton as far as we may

WINTER CAMPAIGN OF THE CAVALRY.

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA.
February 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 29.

The General commanding announces to the army the series of successes of the cavalry of Northern Virginia during the winter months, in spite of the obstacles of almost impassable roads, limited forage, and inclement weather.

1. About first of December, General Hampton, with a detachment of his brigade, crossed the upper Rappahannock, surprised two squadrons of Federal cavalry, captured several commissioned officers, and about one hundred men, with their horses, arms, colours and accoutrements, without loss on his part.

2. On the fourth of December, under the direction of Colonel Beale and Major Waller, with a detachment of sixty dismounted men, of the Ninth Virginia cavalry, General William F. Lee's brigade, crossed the Rappahannock below Port Royal, in skiffs, attacked the enemy's cavalry pickets, captured forty-nine, including several commissioned officers, with horses, arms, &c., and re-crossed the river without loss.

3. On the 11th December, General Hampton crossed the Rappahannock, with a detachment of his brigade, cut the enemy's communications at Dumfries, entered the town a few hours before Seigel's corps, then advancing on Fredericksburg, captured twenty wagons with a guard of about ninety men, and returned safely to his camp. On the 13th December he again crossed the river with a small force, proceeded to Occoquon, surprised the pickets between that place and Dumfries, captured fifty wagons, bringing many of them across the Occoquon in a ferry boat, and beating back a brigade of cavalry sent to their rescue. He reached the Rappahannock with thirty wagons and 130 prisoners.

4. On the 25th December, General Stuart, with detachments of Hampton's, Fitzhugh Lee's and W. F. Lee's brigades, under the command of their officers, respectively, made a force reconnoissance, in the rear of the enemy's lines, attacked him at Dumfries, capturing men and wagons at that place, advanced towards Alexandria, drove his cavalry with considerable loss across the Occoquon, captured his camp on that stream, burned the Accotink bridge on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, then passing North of Fairfax Court House, returned to Culpeper with more than two hundred prisoners and twenty-five wagons, with a loss on his part of six men wounded, and Captain Bullock, a most gallant officer, killed.

5. On February sixteenth, Captains McNeil and Stamp, of General Imboden's cavalry, with twenty three men, attacked near Romney a supply train of twenty-seven wagons, guarded by about one hundred and fifty cavalry and infantry, routed the guard, captured seventy-two prisoners, and one hundred and six horses, with equipments, &c., and though hotly pursued, returned to his camp with his captives without the loss of a man. This is the third feat of the same character in which Captain McNeil has displayed skill and daring.

6. General W. F. Lee, with a section of his artillery, under Lieutenant Ford, on twenty-fifth February, attacked two of the enemy's gunboats at Tappahannock, and drove them down the river, damaging them, but suffering no loss on his part.

7. General Fitzhugh Lee, with a detachment of 400 of his brigade, crossed the swollen waters of the Rappahannock on 25th February, reconnoitered the enemy's lines to within a few miles of Falmouth, broke through his outposts, fell upon his camps, killed and wounded many, took one hundred and fifty prisoners, including five commissioned and ten non-commissioned officers, and recrossed the river with the loss of only fourteen killed, wounded and missing.

8. On 26th February, Brigadier-General W. E. Jones, with a small force, attacked two regiments of cavalry, belonging to Milroy's command, in the Shenandoah Valley, routed them and took 200 prisoners, with horses, arms, &c.—with the loss on his part of only two killed and two wounded.

9. Major White, of General Jones's command, crossed the Potomac in a boat, attacked several parties of the enemy's cavalry near Poolsville, Maryland, and besides those he killed and wounded, took 77 prisoners, with horses, arms, and some wagons, with slight loss to himself. Captain Randolph, of the Black Horse Cavalry, has made many bold reconnoissances in Fauquier, taking more than 200 prisoners, and several hundred stand of arms. Lieutenant Mosby, with his detachment, has done much to harrass the enemy, attacking him boldly on several occasions, and capturing many prisoners. A detachment of 17 men, of Hampton's brigade, under the brave Sergeant Michael, attacked and routed a body of forty-five Federals, near Wolf Run Shoals, killing and wounding several, and bringing off fifteen prisoners, with the loss on our part of Sergeant Sparks, of the 2d South Carolina regiment, who a few days before, with two of his comrades, attacked in Brentsville six of the enemy sent to take him, killed three and captured the rest.

In announcing these achievements, the Commanding General takes special pleasure in adverting to the promptness of the officers in striking a successful blow whenever the opportunity offered, and the endurance and gallantry with which the men have always supported their commanders.

These deeds give assurance of vigilance, fortitude, and activity, and of the performance of still more brilliant actions in the coming campaign. ROBERT E. LEE, General.

A Good Hotel Story.—Many good things have been told of Dr. Thompson, the world renowned humorist and hospitable proprietor of the Atlanta Hotel, whose ready wit but few are willing to encounter; but a little incident occurred there last week which rather worsted the Doctor.

A Lieut. Colonel who was wounded at Murfreesboro,' who had been stopping awhile with him, on the 20th day called for his bill. The obliging clerk handed him the document with 20 days' multiplied by $4. The Colonel scanned the bill, and observed its footing up—$80. He turned to the Doctor, who was present, and asked him if he did not think that pretty *heavy*. The Doctor, with that peculiar toss of head which indicates a small whirlwind, said: "*No*; if you had to pay four dollars for a gobbler, one dollar a dozen for eggs, four dollars a pound for Rio coffee, one dollar twenty-five cents for butter, fifteen dollars a bushel for potatoes, and five dollars a pair for shad, *you'd* think it was *light!*

The Colonel ran his eye over his bill again and quietly replied: "Well, I have been here twenty days, and d—n the article you have mentioned have I seen on your table."

It is said the Doctor rushed out into the back yard and did not cool off till he had whipped three little niggers.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

Traveling in the Confederacy—A Fact.—Conversation heard on Meridian and Jackson Rail Road, at Chunkey River. Dramatis Personæ—Civilian and Soldier:

Civilian—Terrible smash up! How many persons were drowned here?

Soldier—They got out twenty eight bodies.

Civilian—Think they are all out?

Soldier—No.

Civilian (struck with horror)—Why don't they get them out?

Soldier—Trouble, sir, trouble! By G——, sir! they wouldn't have got the twenty eight out, but they wanted to see if they had *passports*, sir!

TULLAHOMA.

This is the point of all others to which the eyes of those who understand the "situation" are directed. Charleston is threatened by far the most formidable naval force ever assembled in American waters, but the ample time for preparation, the repeated warnings given by the Yankees, the known condition of the defences, and above all the skill of the General Commanding and the valor of his troops, as shown at Secessionville and Pocotaligo, give every assurance that the enemy will be successfully repulsed. Vicksburg is menaced by an army nearly as large as Hooker's and a river fleet larger than any heretofore engaged, but the sneaking attempts of the Yankees to avoid the batteries of that most gallant little city by means of "cut-offs," warrant the belief that, even should their spades accomplish what their cannon, mortars and bayonets could not, they will have to meet at some other point the same undaunted hearts they seek so earnestly to avoid in a fair hand to hand fight, and that sooner or later they will come to greater grief than befel them last December. Port Hudson, like Vicksburg, is so strong by nature and by art that its fate may be considered equally secure. What encourages the hope of the security of these important points on the Mississippi, and of Charleston as well, is the setting in of hot weather. Very little time is left for a regular siege; the vertical rays of the sun have come to the assistance of the Confederates, and what the bullets of our riflemen leave undone, disease will finish to perfection.

There remain two points, which cannot be reached by gunboats, and where the issue of battle will have to be tried in the open field—Fredericksburg and Tullahoma. With regard to the former, scarcely the slightest apprehension is felt. So profound is the confidence in Generals Lee, Jackson and Longstreet, that the citizens of Richmond are no more conscious of danger than they were when the Confederate army was in Maryland, or when the Allies were besieging Sebastopol. The prestige of "Fighting Joe Hooker," however earned, and the fact that he has made good use of the winter in drilling his troops, does not avail to disturb the equanimity of those who listened tranquilly to the fierce cannonading which began at Meadow Bridge and ended at Malvern Hill. The same sense of security is not felt in regard to Tullahoma, albeit Joe Johnston is not far off, and Bragg is exerting his best powers to ensure a victory more complete and decisive than that at Murfreesboro.'

This arises not from a want of confidence in Johnston or a doubt in Bragg's peculiar merits, but from a well-founded opinion of the skill, energy and tenacity of Rosecrans. In Western Virginia, this officer afforded Gen. Lee as much employment as a good General would desire, and if he did not prove himself a foeman worthy of Lee's steel, he certainly taught him a lesson in dodging and in rapid marching. At Corinth, by dint of the greatest energy and self-possession, he repaired in a single night the disasters of a disgraceful surprise, saved his command and drove off his assailants with severe loss. At Murfreesboro', after losing 3,000 prisoners, 30 cannon and 1,000 wagons—after the severest punishment in front, and an almost complete destruction of his communications with Nashville, he doggedly held his own, entrapped his enemy into a slaughter-pen, almost destroyed a division of his army, and compelled him to yield the field he had won. This is the man we have to contend with at Tullahoma. He is no mean antagonist. But he is not invincible. He will find in Joe Johnston, perhaps, the hardest man to trap and the quickest to dodge in the Confederacy.

He will discover a man who will not strike until he is ready, but when he does strike, gives a blow between the eyes and stuns his opponent before he knows what struck him. He will make the acquaintance of a General who will esteem it a sufficient reward for all the opportunities lost by his wound, to give Rosecrans, what he deserves, but has yet to receive, a sound thrashing. With Johnston as Captain, and Bragg as Lieutenant, "Old Hold-fast," as he calls himself, will be forced to let go one or two things—his grip upon Tennessee, and his exalted estimates of his own abilities. Rosecrans has a hard road to travel, and at Tullahoma, or thereabouts, he will be apt to stumble and crack his crown. The people of the Confederacy expect no less of the soldiers who fought so well at Murfreesboro; and of the able General who now will see that their valor is not misapplied or thrown away.—*Richmond Whig.*

Discount and Fremium.—A contemporary illustrates the difference between premium and discount, as follows:

"Fifty per cent. taken from an article is much greater than the addition of that amount. If we add 50 per cent to 10, we make it 15, or one-third more; if we deduct 50 per cent. it reduces it to 5, or one-half. Those who contend that a paper dollar is worth only 45 cents when gold is at 55 per cent. premium, can easily discover their error by asking themselves what would be the worth of a paper dollar when gold is worth a hundred per cent., or when it takes two paper dollars to buy one of gold. The worth of the paper dollar, it is plain would be just 50 cents. According to the theory of those who contend that premium and discount mean the same thing, the paper dollar would be worth nothing at all. A paper dollar, when gold is worth 50 per cent prem., is worth 66⅔ cents, instead of 50, and when gold is at 60, it is worth 62½ cents instead of 40. The value of the paper dollar can be easily ascertained by multiplying 100 by the premium on gold, and dividing the product by 100, with this premium added as shown in the following formula, when the premium, for example, is fixed at 50 per cent., thus: 100×50—5,000÷33⅓, the discount on the paper dollar."

Green Backs Tabooed.—The Franklin (Ind.) Democrat states that the branches of the Bank of the State of Indiana, in anticipation of a further decline of green backs below the gold standard, and apprehending that the Supreme Court may decide that Congress cannot make paper a legal tender, have given notice they will no longer receive that kind of currency on deposit, unless the depositor will receive pay in the same kind. The Democrat adds: "From present indications in the financial operation of the country, we would advise all to stand from under."

Picture of Washington.—The Richmond Examiner contains this paragraph:

Last summer we noticed the reception at the Libby prison of a New York Yankee major, on a charge alleged against him of pillaging the property of Mr. Lewis Washington, of Jefferson county, and stealing therefrom an original picture of George Washington, by Stuart. The major was paroled and sent home on condition that the picture should be returned. The picture arrived by the flag of truce boat of Saturday, and was delivered into the hands of Captain Bossieux, who turned it over to Gen. Winder to be restored to its owner.

Forgery and Arrest.—A man calling himself Tim O'Brien was arrested yesterday at the Treasury Department by Detective Goodrick, for presenting forged paper, on which he drew the sum of $1,590. The Department has paid out several thousand dollars recently upon forged paper, and it is believed that this operator is one of a gang who have been engaged in the previous transactions.—*Richmond Whig.*

COTTON PLANTING IN THE SOUTH.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, March 11, 1863.

Dear Sir:—On my return from Atlanta, your letter has been handed me by my Secretary. I reply to both your inquiries that he who plants more than three acres in cotton for each *regular field hand*, in my opinion, violates the law, and is subject to its penalties.

I deeply regret to see a disposition manifested by many of our planters, to cultivate every acre of their lands in cotton, which they can plant without incurring the penalties of the Statute The patriotic conduct of the planters, last spring, in the reduction of their cotton crops, and the increase of their grain crops, saved many of our people from starvation, our army from disbanding, and the Confederacy from ruin. If the necessity existed then for this change of production, how much more imperative is it now? The enemy have overrun, and now hold a large portion of the most productive part of our territory. How much more of it may be thrown in their rear by the vicissitudes of war, so as to destroy the crop of the present year, no one can with certainty predict. As our limits are contracted, a large part of the loyal people leave the section in the possession of the enemy, and come into the interior. Thus the population to be supported by the lands in our possession, and the labor at our command, is increased, while the area of production is diminished, and our productive labor constantly weakened by new levies of troops for the army. When three-fourths of the white laborers of the Confederacy are under arms, the women and children and the army must look to the products of slave labor for bread. If this labor or any considerable proportion of it is employed in the culture of cotton, or anything else that will not sustain life, the consequences must be of the most fatal character. * * *

In a large portion of the Confederacy, and a very important section of our own State, where most grain was heretofore produced, bread cannot be bought for money, at any reasonable price, and the poor, and especially many poor soldiers' families, are upon very short allowance, and could not avoid the most intense suffering, if not starvation, were there no surplus in the cotton regions. This results from two causes. 1st, The lands in these sections of the country have heretofore been cultivated almost entirely by white labor, which is now in the military service. The population is heavy, and the number of women and children left without assistance very large, while much of the land lies idle.

2d. The drought last summer was unusually severe. It has often been said, that this is a war for the negro. Mr Lincoln with his abolition Congress is beginning to make it so. As the indiscriminate destruction of no other kind of property has yet been decreed by his edicts, no other class of our population has so much at stake as the slaveholders. And as the negro is not fit for military service, but is left at home, usually with some one to oversee him, while white laborers are compelled to leave all their home interests, and go to the field of battle, the slaveholders have great advantage, and they alone have the labor which can make bread to sustain the army and their needy families. Our slaveholders would do well to remember when poor white men have left their families and volunteered, how often the pledge has been made to them by their wealthy neighbors, "your family shall not suffer while you are gone." Many of these families must suffer severely, unless all the slave labor of the Confederacy is employed in the production of provisions. Whenever there is not bread for the families of soldiers at home, neither the love of country, nor the rigors of military law, can prevent the demoralization of the army. If the army is demoralized, every slaveholder loses, not only his negroes, but the liberty of himself and his posterity.

It is true the Legislature of our State has authorized every planter to cultivate three acres of cotton to the hand, and other States have passed similar acts. It is said, the planters will generally put their best lands in cotton, and all their manure upon it, and that they will bestow upon this their chief attention. If this is done, my honest convictions are, that they will neither have lands to plant, nor negroes to cultivate them, another year. If three acres of the best lands of the cotton States are planted in cotton for every hand this year, it is impossible for us to raise provisions enough for the people at home, and keep the army in the field next year. If we are ever subdued, it will be by starvation, and not by Lincoln's armies. If we are ever starved into submission, it will be by abuse of the blessings of Providence, growing out of an avaricious greed for gain. The white labor of the South is under arms to sustain slavery, as well as all our other interests, and the labor of the slaves must be employed to sustain our white men in the field and their families at home.

Whatever may be our desire for gain, or our wish to employ labor for its accumulation, we cannot shut our eyes to the stern reality. It is a question of property or no property, liberty or subjugation, life or death. The issue is trembling in the balance, and the action of the planters the next six weeks must turn the scale one way or the other. I am no alarmist—I but speak the truth in soberness. I appeal to you, then, as a planter, and to every other planter in the Confederacy. Do not plant one acre in cotton more than is absolutely necessary to keep seed in the country. One quarter of an acre to the hand, is a large crop this year. There is plenty in the Confederacy to clothe our own people for years to come. If we cultivate it this year, it is only to make money. Let him who does it fear, lest it be said, "thy money perish with thee," and the curses of his enslaved posterity rest upon his memory.

I am respectfully, your obedient serv't,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The Press.—Nothing can be more absurd and disgusting than the lordly contempt occasionally affected by some politicians for the newspaper press. The Press is a power in every State—a power scarcely second in constitutional Governments to that of the throne itself. The London Times wields an influence in Christendom such as no single statesman of this age exerts. The Press of the South has been the life and breath of this revolution. It is impossible to over-estimate the impetus which the Southern movement has derived from the Press. It has aroused the patriotism, encouraged the hopes, nerved the hearts, and strengthened the arms of the people of the South throughout this contest. It has pointed out dangers to be avoided, called attention to the necessity of economy and retrenchment, stimulated the agricultural interests, and denounced abuses in the administration of affairs with unsparing fidelity and boldness. Ten thousand such politicians as undertake to denounce this powerful organ of public sentiment could not accomplish as much for the public interests as a single press.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings

WILL be given in exchange for CORN and PEAS at the *Beaver Creek Factory;* and will, if desired by the purchasers, sell for *CASH* One-Half as much more yarns and sheetings as the corn and peas amount to.

J. H. HALL, Ag't.
Feb'y 18. 5*6t

Blanks for sale at this Office.

The Chatham Railroad Company.—At the meeting of the stockholders in this city, on the 3d inst., the amendments to the charter of the company, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, were unanimously adopted. The main features of the amendments are as follows:

For every mile graded by the company, the State subscribes $10,000, the subscription not to exceed $250,000. The company relinquishes the privilege granted by the Convention, of corporations *hereafter* taking stock in the company, exchanging bonds with the State, up to $550,000.

The company, with the approval of the Board of Internal Improvements, may extend their road into Union County. If the corporations which have heretofore subscribed to the stock of the company, (viz: the City of Raleigh and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company,) should exchange bonds with the State, then all payments by them to the State shall be invested by the commissioners of the sinking fund for the redemption of the State bonds when due.

The State is to be represented in the Board of Directors (increased to *seven*) in proportion to its stock.—*Raleigh Standard.*

New Schedule on the N. C. Railroad.—On and after Thursday, the 17th of March, the following schedule will be run on the N. C Railroad:

Mail Train—Arrives at Raleigh from the West at 9:40 a. m. and leaves going East at 10 30. Reach Raleigh from the East at 12: 40 a. m. and leave going West at 1:30 a. m.

Accommodation Train—Reach Raleigh from the West at 11 40 p. m. and leave going East at 12:05 p. m. Reach Raleigh from the East at 12:30 p. m. and leaves going West at 1:20 p. m.
Raleigh Progress.

The Duty of the Hour.—To put every grain of corn in the field, every thing that can supply food for man and beast, is the grand duty of the time. We are pained to hear the elaborate preparations making in some portions of the country for the cultivation of tobacco. If this prevail to any considerable extent it is idle to shut our eyes to the consequences. A people without bread, an army without bread, and what is our fate? What the dismal and inevitable result? Can any one contemplate it without horror?

We do not need more men in the army. Our great aim should be to feed those who are there. By improvidence, waste and mismanagement, we have diminished resources which at one period appeared to be inexhaustible. Now we can only supply our wants by strict economy, and provide for the future by producing as much food as possible. In the benignant Heaven above and the productive earth beneath are our hope and confidence. No other friends have we, none other, if we are true to them and to ourselves, do we need in the wide universe.

But we must save, and economize, and labor. We must make every foot of ground available. We must cultivate the earth as closely as in England, where not an atom of the soil is wasted. Every grain of the soil is a grain of gold. It is gold dust, or may be made such, on which we tread. The idea, at such an hour, of cultivating cotton and tobacco! The man is a public enemy who does it. Who is to buy his cotton and tobacco? He is starving his neighbors without feeding himself. He is starving the defenders of his country and giving to Lincoln the most substantial aid and comfort he can ever expect to command in the Southern States.
Rich'd Dispatch.

A New Project.—We understand that a wealthy planter of Lowndes county last fall procured a barrel of cloves, which were forwarded to his overseer, and a piece of ground having been properly prepared for their reception, they were duly planted, and now we believe all parties are anxiously awaiting for the cloves to come up. If they grow we shall then be able to say that besides raising cotton, blockades, etc., we are prepared to raise our own spice. The explanation in regard to this singular matter is said to be this: The planter wrote to his overseer that he had ordered a barrel of clover seed, and directed him to prepare a piece of land on which to sow it. The merchant to whom the order for seed was sent, did not read it correctly and dispatched at once a barrel of cloves. The overseer not being thoroughly posted in regard to seeds, supposed it was all right, and of course followed instructions. If the planter succeeds in gathering a large crop of spice, we shall have hopes that the hen which we saw setting on a piece of brick instead of an egg, will hatch a brickyard.
Montgomery Advertiser.

CLINTON, N. C., February 16, 1863.

IN consideration of the high prices of medicines, and, in fact, of every product of the country, the Physicians of Sampson county find it necessary to increase their original rate of charges. They would respectfully appeal to all, to pay cash at least for medicines and prescriptions, and a settlement of their accounts every six months. It is impossible to practice medicine at this time successfully, without money to buy the necessary articles. The following are the rates proposed: Mileage, One Dollar per mile. Prescription, One Dollar, and an advance upon medicines that shall cover the cost of their enhanced value.

H. A. BIZZELL.
J. C. MONK.
D. REID PARKER.
W. I. THOMPSON.
C. T. MURPHY.
A. HOLMES.
A. M. LEE.
W. G MICKS.
GEO. W. MOSELEY.
I. M. HOBBS.

March 7, 1863. 11-4t

LOST.

A SADDLE, the skirts tan color, with black seat, well mounted in front and high back tree, little worn about covering of horn The above Saddle was left at Mr. A. C. Powell's Hotel in Clinton a few days prior to last Superior Court held for Sampson. Any person leaving said saddle with Mr Powell at Clinton, or giving any intelligence so that I get it, will be kindly thanked and liberally paid

GAINEY WEST.
Newton Grove, N. C., March 8. 9*8tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co N. C. Spencer's address, Lillesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.
Feb'y 5. 3*tf

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of my boy WESLEY; or for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring or concealing said boy; or $10 to any person who may kill him. Said boy is supposed to be lurking in the counties of Bladen and Columbus. Said boy Wesley is stout built, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper color, and about 25 years of age. HENRY BULLOCK, Jr.
Lisbonville, Bolsdon county, March 18, 1863. 11-3m

FROM THE NORTH.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 14.—The New York Herald of the 11th inst., has been received.

An election occurred in New Hampshire on the 10th. The Republicans are reported to have elected all the members to Congress and a majority of the Legislature. Three candidates for Governor were before the people, neither of whom received a majority. According to the Constitution, there was consequently no election.

Gold rose in New York on the 10th to 163, and closed at 158. Middling Cotton advanced to 86 a 87 cents.

The Herald, deprecating the excessive premium on gold, and the continued depreciation of the currency, says that Chase must prepare immediately to pay in gold and silver, and compel the Banks to do likewise, till confidence is restored. It says we have arrived at a crisis of life and death to the rebellion. It must be put down by force of arms or it will tear the country to pieces. The Jacobin teachings of Vallandigham & Co., it is advised, will not be much longer tolerated by the Administration.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, addressed the Democratic Union Association of New York on the night of the 10th. He proclaimed his devotion to the Union and Constitution as our fathers made it, and in conclusion he said that when the government went outside of the law, then force should be met by force. [Great applause.] He asked the Democracy of New York to stand by the Northwest in the coming contest, which would result in the overthrow of the Abolition party.

Later.—The Herald of the 12th and 14th have been received. It was rumored that Fort Donelson and Fort Henry had been re-captured by the Confederates, but the reports not credited. Col. Richardson and 400 (rebel) guerillas were captured at Covington, Tenn., on the 9th inst. Brigham Young has been indicted for violation of the Polygamy act, and a collision is anticipated between the Mormons and the yankee military. Gold in New York was active, but fluctuating between 158 and 161.. The Herald says that military success is imperiously demanded, or the Administration and the country are shipwrecked. The Republicans elect all the Congressmen but one in New Hampshire. Also, a large majority of the Legislature, which will elect the Governor, the people having failed to give a majority to any candidate. The vote was: for Gilmore, Republ., 24,881; Eastman, Peace Dem., 25,712; Harriman, War Dem., 3,513.

European dates are to the 1st inst. The only item of interest reported is that the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that the Confederate loan has all been freely taken on the continent, and England can get none of it except in foreign markets.

Atrocities of Lincoln's Officials.—The Christian Observer publishes the appended extract of a letter from a clergyman in the country, dated February 21st, 1863:

"I returned yesterday from Stafford, where I had been called to attend a funeral. I was within a mile or two of the yankee lines. It is the impression that a portion of their army is leaving this region. Their destination is not known. I have buried in this region three females of the highest social position, whose deaths have been caused by yankee atrocities. They were all in that situation which usually excites our tenderest sympathies. The last one that I buried was the wife of a physician, whose husband was arrested while attending a very sick patient, and kept from his family fourteen days. When he was absent some of the yankees, with satanic malignity, came to his wife and told her that they had shot her husband. The shock which this false intelligence produced was more than her delicate frame could bear, and she sank under it. I could tell you much more, but in order to get this off I must close."

The Rag Bag.—The rag bag should become an institution in every household. Paper, for Government, printing, business and private purposes, is not only in great demand but bears an exorbitant price. Nothing would tend more to increase its quantity and cheapen its price, than the general institution of the rag bag. Let every scrap of cloth, rope and thread, refuse cotton, and all wasted material of which either cotton, flax or hemp forms the fibre, be diligently saved, and sold to the paper mills, and paper will become abundant and be furnished at reduced rates. Let the rag bag then be the order of the day.

A Lady's Advice.—The Charlotte Whig, which is edited by a lady, says:—

Advertising for a Wife.—We notice that so m of the "Home Guard" of Columbia, S. C., are becoming alarmed at the partiality of the ladies for soldiers, and have been driven to the necessity of advertising for a help meet. We think their grounds of apprehension are just, and hope that no fair lady will be found to respond while a man in the camp remains single. A faint heart never won a fair lady, and we hope the proverb may prove true in the present instance. Shoulder your muskets and prove yourselves worthy of the fair, and then you wont be driven to the necessity of advertising your claims. They will be seen and appreciated.

Horse for Sale.

A GOOD HARNESS HORSE, eight years old. Apply to Dr. R. R. ROBESON.
Kyle's Landing, March 13, 1863. 11*2tpd

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES
IN ROBESON COUNTY.

AT February Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Robeson county, the following persons were appointed Committees in their respective Districts for distributing the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States from Robeson county; that the Committee consist of three from each Captain's District as follows:

Alfordsville District—M McRae, D H McLean, Sion Alford.

Thompson's District—Jas D Bridgers, John Taylor, Jas C McKeller.

White House District—Henry F Pitman, Graddy H Floyd, Everitt N Nance.

Sterling's Mills District—Allen Walters, Giles Williams, Francis Floyd.

Sealey's District—Moore T Sealey, Henry T Pope, John T Pope.

Lumberton District—John R Carter, Charles Ivey, T J Morisey.

Wishart's District—Eli Wishart, Uriah Pitman, Wm Smith.

Howellsville District—William Kinlaw, John C Sinclair, Henry B Howell.

Humphrey's District—Warren Williams, Alex Humphrey, H H Ellis.

St Paul's District—William Davis, Neill McNeill, D M Currie.

Lumber Bridge District—Alex McMillan, John McInnis, Augus McDonald.

Watson's District—Dan'l S Morrison, John Leach, Alex Purcell.

Smith's District—Edmund Lilly, John P Smith, Dan'l McNeill, R S.

McCrimmon's District—A H Currie, Norman McCrimmon, David Currie.

Back Swamp District—D C McIntyre, Jacob Thompson, James P Barnes.

And it was further ordered by the Court, that the Committees above named, appoint one of their number above named to act as Chairman of the same, whose duty it shall be to report quarterly to the County Commissioner, the number of indigent soldiers' families within their respective Districts, giving the name of the head of each family, with the number of persons in the same; and that said Committee report on the 4th day of April, in Lumberton. W. J. BROWN,
Commissioner for Robeson Co.
March 10, 1863. 11*3tpd

WAR NEWS.

The Yankees defeated at Port Hudson.—PORT HUDSON, March 15.—The bombardment of Port Hudson commenced at 2 P. M. yesterday and continued up to 5 o'clock, P. M. The enemy fired slowly. Our batteries did not reply. At 12 o'clock last night a most desperate engagement took place. The enemy endeavored to pass our batteries under cover of darkness. The firing was most terrific, and lasted fully two hours. One gunboat succeeded in passing in a damaged condition. The sloop-of-war Mississippi was set on fire and burnt to the water's edge in front of our batteries. One large vessel was completely riddled, and a third badly crippled, and the rest driven back. At two o'clock the enemy withdrew.

Our victory is complete and glorious. As far as known there are no casualties on our part. The boat that passed is doubtless so disabled as to render her achievement fruitless. 30 men and one Midshipman of the destroyed frigate Mississippi were brought in by our cavalry this morning, several severely wounded.

Later from Port Hudson.—RICHMOND, March 16.—Official dispatches confirm the reported victory at Port Hudson. The yankee steamer Mississippi was burnt; the Richmond, Farragut's Flag Ship, was disabled and went back down the river; the Monongahela and the Hartford were crippled, but passed the batteries. The land forces advanced on our works, but made no attack. Gen. Gardner telegraphs on the 15th (the day after the fight) that all is quiet.

From the South West.—JACKSON, March 14—The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Loring, Fort Pemberton, 13th, P. M.

There has been a terrific fire by the enemy uninterrupted for four hours, from ten to sixteen heavy calibre gun boats, two heavy guns on land and one mortar. All these guns from the boats except one, have now ceased firing, and the gun boats have retired round the bend eight hundred yards distant, showing only one gun. The enemy's gun boats and batteries were constantly hit, and large quantities of burning cotton struck from them. We have lost some valuable gunners and a few others. Thank God our loss is small so far. The enemy's loss must be very great.

Later.—7 P. M.—Just as I sent off my last dispatch to you, the enemy opened upon us again with the guns of one gunboat, the land batteries and thirteen inch mortar, and kept up the fire with great spirit until after sunset. The ammunition for our heavy guns has just arrived.

Fort Pemberton is situated at the mouth of the Tallahatchee.

Later from Fort Pemberton.—PANOLA, Miss., March 14.—The yankee force in the Yazoo consists of 2 formidable gun boats, 2 cotton clad rams, 3 weak gunboats, 3 batteries, 300 cavalry, and 10,000 infantry. A gentleman who witnessed the fight at Fort Pemberton says that our troops waded to their waists to get a chance at the enemy who made the attack with 6 gunboats and rams. They are now seeking a landing higher up, but our men are preparing to frustrate them.

Movements of Gen. Van Dorn.—COLUMBIA, TENN., March 12.—Four brigades of the enemy, under Generals Grange, Rosecranz, Davis and Shinder, endeavored to hem Van Dorn in yesterday, just across Duck river, knowing that he had no means of crossing.

Our artillery was kept in position until yesterday morning and replied to the Yankee fire. The river was then crossed by a ferry. The outposts were held as usual. The whole command then withdrew, passed the enemy's left flank and escaped by the way of White's Bridge, twenty-six miles above which they crossed successfully. The successful escape from so perfect a net is regarded as unusually skillful and fortunate.

From the Coast.—CHARLESTON, March 16—Passengers by the Savannah train Saturday say it was reported on the road that the enemy were landing troops in large numbers at Beaufort preparatory it was thought to a forward movement on Pocotaligo or Savannah. The report was not generally credited.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Florida, that a fight had taken place at Jacksonville and the Yankees driven from the town. An officer on our side, whose name our informant could not learn, was killed. No other casualties were reported.—*Courier.*

Gallant Affair at New Smyrna.—We learn from gentlemen who have just returned from New Smyrna, that a Yankee Gunboat appeared off the Bar of that place a few days ago, and despatched several barges with armed men to take possession of a small schooner then lying in the harbor and already laden with cotton, &c. to run the blockade.

The crew of the schooner, together with the citizens of the place, (some ten or twelve persons in all,) discovering the intention of the Yankees, set fire to the cotton on the deck of the vessel, and then selecting a convenient place on the bank of the river concealed themselves and quietly awaited the approach of the Yankee barges; upon the arrival of which within range, they opened a well-directed fire which resulted in the killing of some eight and the wounding of as many more of the men on the barges, and causing their speedy return to the gunboat without accomplishing their object. As soon as the barges reached the gunboat and were taken on board, she proceeded to sea in a Northwardly direction; which being perceived by the Confederates, they immediately directed their attention to extinguishing the fire on the schooner, which was soon accomplished, and the Coast being then clear, she safely proceeded to sea on her intended voyage.
Lake City (Fla.) Columbian, 12th.

The Yankees in Bertie.—A friend writing from Colerain, Bertie, under date March 9th, says: "Yesterday a yankee gunboat ran in near the land and fired several times; three of the shot or shell fell in and about the village. Besides giving much uneasiness to the citizens they destroyed some $6,000 to $8,000 worth of property in fishing apparatus belonging to J. H. Etheridge.
Raleigh Progress.

The Explosion at Richmond.—RICHMOND, March 14.—Thirty deaths have resulted from the recent explosion at the Cartridge Factory.

Run the Blockade.—The British Steamship Brittania arrived yesterday. She brought a large cargo, a considerable portion of it being on Government account.— *Wil. Journal, 16th.*

Riot between the Whites and Blacks in Detroit.—There has been a great riot in Detroit, Michigan, between the white and colored population. It continued for several days and finally was put down by the military authorities. Thirty five buildings were destroyed, and many negroes and some few whites killed. Many were wounded on both sides. Fire arms were used freely in the fights.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—We have had shown to us a specimen of the imitation Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of $20, printed in Lincolndon. It is, or rather purports to be, a *fac simile* of the Hoyer and Ludwig lithograph, of Sept. 2d, 1861, and is so close an imitation that the unwary may be deceived by its resemblance to the genuine. An observer, however, would discover a general roughness of execution, and that the signatures were engraved, which would lead him to reject it.—*Whig.*